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GLADYS MAKES DESSERT.

When Gladys puts her apron on and rolls her sleeves high up,
She takes a cook book in one hand and then selects a cup;
Whereby I know there'll be dessert—the richest, nicest kind—
And views of pudding, cake and things go floating through my mind.
When Gladys starts to cook she seems
The ideal of my early dreams.

When Gladys puts her apron on, and gets a bowl of flour,
I seek a book; the kitchen then is Gladys' sacred bower.
And though I'd gladly help her out, she shakes her pretty head
And says, "You get me all mixed up; stay where you are instead!"
And so I meekly keep my seat
Till I am told to come and eat.

When Gladys puts her apron off and sits down at her place
She leaves her sleeves rolled up—and asks if I will say the grace;
I cannot keep from watching her—she's such a dainty sight—
With cheeks aflame, lips cherry red, and arms so dimpled white.
(I'd gladly choke down raw mud pies
To keep that lovelight in her eyes!)

But best of all, the things she makes
Are good, no matter how they look,
For Gladys, dearest girl of all—
Was surely born a "natural cook."
—Cincinnati Times-Star.

FORTUNES MADE BY SHARPNESS.

When Keen Business Men Have Been Lucky.

A tradesman living in a South Devonshire watering place recently purchased at an auction three houses for just over £500 each. This man does not possess even one £500, much less three, so to bargain to spend so much money seems the height of folly. But this particular individual knew what he was doing.

Of course, it is always possible to obtain part payment of purchase money by way of mortgage, but even then the pros and cons do not always work out favorably. This, however, was not the purchaser's intention.

Directly after the auction he received an offer of £1 on his bargain for one house—that which he paid most for—but this was refused. That same evening he was offered privately £5 bonus on another house, which he decided to consider.

The next morning, however, brought two letters (one from a local solicitor) with offers for the three, and, later, visits from two ladies. The result was that he at once sold the lot for nearly £25 more than he had agreed to pay, thus making this money without having to part with his own. As he was well known in the place he had not been asked for a deposit.

A shop assistant, without any surplus means, wanted to purchase a detached villa with stabling. He approached a wealthy friend, to know how much he would advance on the villa as mortgage if the assistant bought it.

The man of means found that the villa was valued at nearly £1,000, and then said he would advance £700 at 4 per cent. The shop assistant, however, bought it for £600, whereupon the mortgagee naturally enough called in £100.

The mortgager pays £24 yearly in interest. Having no carriage, he has let the stables for £14, so lives in a £1,000 house at an actual rental of £10.

A solicitor's clerk, in the ordinary routine of business, came into contact with a gentleman who, in the course of a conversation which had reference to a coal mine, casually said, "I should not mind buying B.'s mine."

"Well," said the clerk, "how much would you give for it?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the other. "Perhaps £30,000."

"Would you give £30,000?"

"Yes, I would."

The clerk, having an eye to business, next approached B., and asked him if he wished to sell his coal mine, ascertaining that he might be inclined to entertain an offer.

"Well, what is the lowest price you will take?" asked the clerk.

After some consideration the merchant said: "£20,000."

"All right," replied the other; "I'll get you a buyer."

He then saw the proposed purchaser, and said:

"Let me have a banker's draft for £30,000, and I'll get you the mine."

This was done, and the clerk then paid £20,000 to B., thus becoming the possessor of the difference, namely, £10,000.

After a time, however, the purchaser got to know that £20,000 only had been paid, and he brought an action against the clerk to recover the £10,000.

The result was that the judge gave a verdict in favor of the defendant, saying that the purchaser was as content to give £30,000 as the vendor was to receive £20,000, and as no rate of commission was stipulated, he thought the clerk was quite within his rights in retaining the difference (£10,000).

A traveler for a German firm of wine merchants was in Devonshire some years ago, and after his day's business found himself stranded quite in the country.

As he happened to be near the residence of a certain peer of the realm, he decided to call on him and endeavor to obtain an order. There he met the daughter of the earl, and later the earl himself.

While he was talking business a severe thunderstorm came on, and the earl asked the traveler, who was really a very gentlemanly sort of fellow, to stay the night, as a ball was to be held in the mansion that evening, and there was a lack of gentlemen.

The traveler, needless to say, accepted, and again met the young lady. He straightway fell in love with her and she with him; but he knew because of his position that the case was hopeless.

On his return to Germany he approached his employers to know whether, if he became the son-in-law of an earl, they would take him into partnership. The outcome of it was that they told him that if what he suggested happened they would be pleased to again consider the matter.

He then returned to Devonshire and formally asked the early for the hand of his daughter.

The early naturally questioned him as to his position, to which the traveler replied that he was soon to be taken into partnership. The earl told him that when he was a partner in the firm he could renew his suit.

He thereupon returned to Germany and fixed up the partnership, later on marrying the nobleman's daughter!—Pearson's Weekly.

CORTEZ'S TREE.

In the City of Mexico the famous Cortez tree is still pointed out to sightseers It has become somewhat decrepit from its great age and is carefully protected against the ravages both of men and nature. The ancient tree has outlived several centuries and witnessed many stirring scenes. For many years it has been carefully protected by order of the government. The accompanying illustration shows the nature of the precautions which have been taken to this end. A tablet on its base bears witness to the fact that the tree is sacred to the memory of Hernando Cortez.

GROUP OF BURMESE ACTORS.

Actors of every race and clime are in the habit of "making up" before their performances. The methods used, however, vary considerably. The group of Burmese actors shown in the accompanying photograph illustrate an unusual method of preparing. They smear themselves with colors and sprinkle themselves thickly with rice powder. Their costumes in turn are often extremely elaborate. Since jewelry is worn more profusely in the Far East than anywhere else in the world, the dress of the actors must be correspondingly elaborate.

CAUSES OF THE WAR

The first cause of the present trouble started with the Chino-Japanese war. It will be remembered that little Japan startled the whole world with the quickness and strength of her blows against the moribund Chinese empire. She swept all before her and fully expected to reap her reward by annexing certain of the choice territory of China. Her "reward" consisted of holding a few second rate war vessels and the island of Formosa, for Russia stepped in and nullified the victory by compelling Japan to give up all her hard earned laurels.

Since that war Russia perpetrated one of the most colossal grabs in history. In 1895 Russia compelled Japan to give up Port Arthur, which controls the gateway to Pekin, Manchuria and Mongolia. In 1897 Russia seized Port Arthur for her own. Three years later the Great Bear got a foothold in Manchuria, which covers 363,000 square miles, and has a population of 8,500,000. The Boxer uprising, which Japan declares was fomented by Russia for the purpose of making this hold more certain, followed in the next year. Of course, Russia poured into the district "protective" troops to the number of nearly 100,000. This, the Great Bear said, was to protect her Siberian railway and her interests along its route.

At the end of that same year Russia obtained from China exclusive trading rights in Manchuria, and in 1902 further rights were ceded on the promise that Russia would evacuate the province within eighteen months. This Russia reluctantly agreed to do, but she is there yet.

Last year Russia announced that she would not evacuate Manchuria unless some more exclusive rights were given—practically amounting to sovereignty. Although Russia had gone on record that she would keep her promise, especially to Secretary Hay, she still refused and China was told that the Russian troops would continue to hold all the important points in Manchuria until the demands were acceded to. The United States, Great Britain and Japan combined to hold China firm in her refusal, and succeeded. Russia poured more troops in until her railway was completely defended along its entire route.

Russia balked at last, made a promise to the world that she would evacuate Manchuria, on October 8 last if she got some special privileges from China. These were not so stringent as her former demands, but were too much for China to grant, backed as she was by three great powers. The incoming troops and the fortifications going up caused China to protest against this aggression, but more troops and more fortifications was the answer.

The situation was then acute, but the climax came when Russia moved over to the Yalu river, dividing Manchuria and Corea, and built fortifications and established armed camps. This clearly was a move to gain Corea and shut Japan from the continent. Japan always has considered Corea as under her especial protection, and rightly so. Japanese interests in Corea are far greater than those of any other country, and the Japs practically run the commercial interests there, although the biggest enterprises are under American control.

Why should Japan want Corea?

Japan is composed of many islands jutting out from the Corean coast, the nearest point between the two countries being some sixty odd miles and only 150 miles between Corea and the main island of Japan. The area of Japan (including Formosa) is 162,000 square miles, and its population is 47,000,000. Here is a country the size of California, the state having a population or only 1,300,000. The density of Japan's population is nearly 300 per square mile, or, in other words, Japan is like a huge and continuous village in our rural districts, spreading over all its land.

Every inch of Japanese soil is untilized and were the people like Americans, requiring a diversity and immensity of food products, they could not live. As it is, Japan is a big importer of food products. Its busy artisans export $115,000,000 worth of material each year, while its imports are about $2,000,000 in excess of the foregoing figures.

The fecundity of the Japs is well known, and it is imperative that more land be obtained. Already more than 1,000,000 of them live in Corea, China and the United States. Corea is large enough and sparsely settled enough to provide for 25,000,000 souls, living as they do in Japan.

Japan never really made any serious move to add Corea to the empire. The two peoples lived together in peace and concord, and their habits and interests being similar, there was never any of that jealousy common to two different races abiding together. Corea is so necessary to Japan as a haven for its overflow population that it cannot permit Russia to annex it, aside from the menace politically. Russia always has and always will pursue a dog-in-the-manger policy.

Wherever the Great Bear goes there is no room for other nationalities; the Jap, on the other hand, welcomes the white foreigner. The prospect of Manchuria becoming annexed to Russia was bad enough for Japan, for it menaced the future of the island empire, but the prospect of Corea being made Russian, in whole or in part, was something that could not be thought of for a moment. Then Corea is an important stepping stone to China, so Russia thinks.

What does Russia want of Corea?

The master minds—and for ages the highest Russian ministers have been such—who planned that gigantic undertaking, the Trans-Siberian railway, probably mapped out, step by step the movements that have followed. They probably even included just such a war as is now in sight. Several pages of The Blade might be covered with interesting narratives of this great project, for it certainly is one of the greatest things ever attempted in the world's history, including as it does the various ramifications into diplomacy, conquest and commercial activity, both on land and sea.

The great railway is a fact; it extends from St. Petersburg across the plains of Russia, over the mountains, through the dense forests and over the rolling steppes of drear Siberia; over gorges, around morasses, crossing rivers and lakes, winding through Manchuria to cover the best land, and circling at its extreme eastern end in order to cover the summer port of Vladivostok and the winter port of Port Arthur, and thus reaches the tributaries of the great Pacific.

Corea is like the hind leg of a rabbit, with Vladivostok at its top and Port Arthur at the gambrel joint, and the most important part of Japan at the toe. The broad and deep Yalu river separates Manchuria fro Corea. The Russians have found that the Yalu is necessary to them. Vladivostok is now isolated from the main terminus of the great railway. The coast line of Corea, intervening between Vladivostok and Port Arthur, if Russian, would make the czar supreme on the western side of the Pacific. It would absolutely overawe Japan in the Japan and Yellow seas.

These are the big stakes being played for.

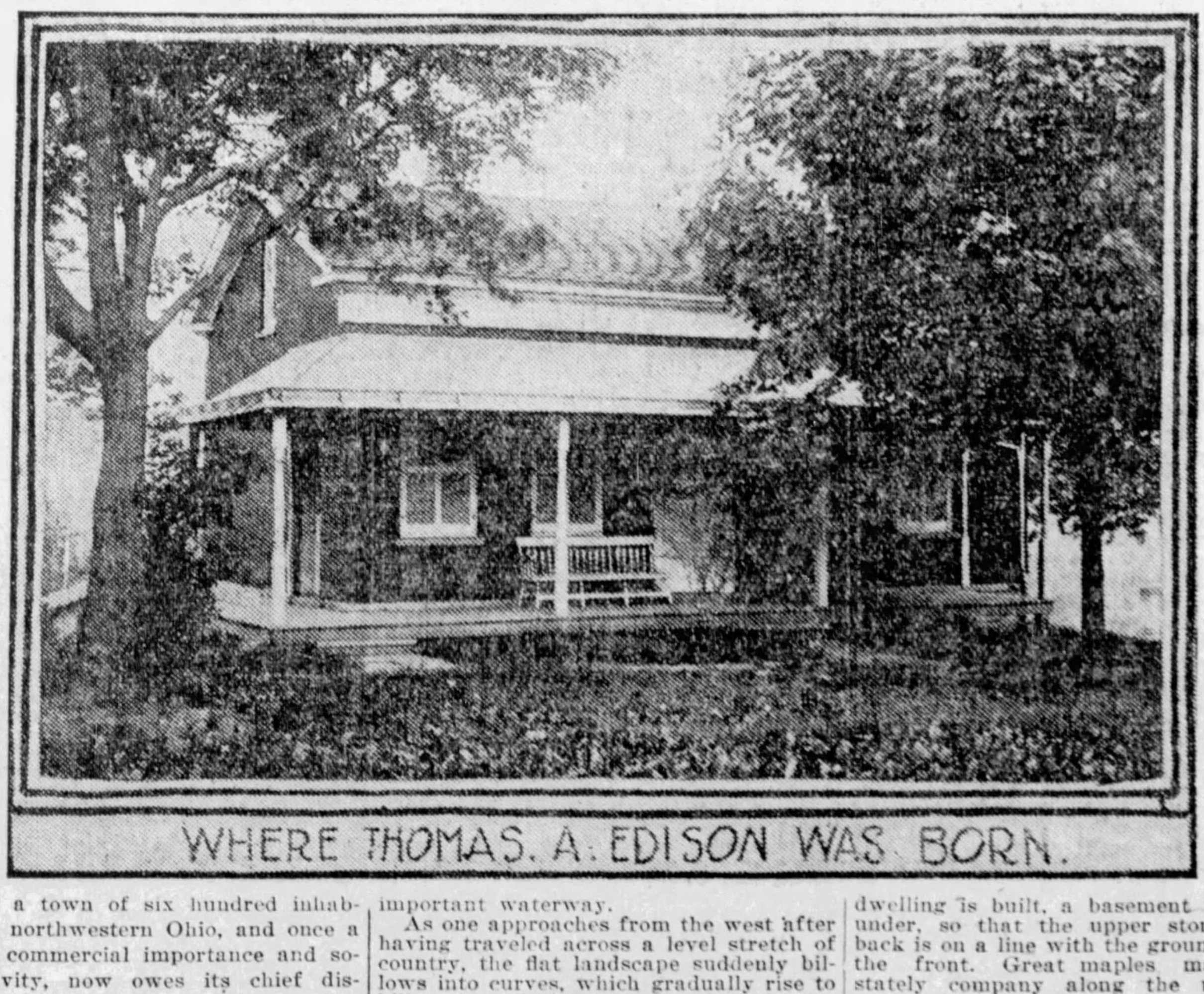
ONE'S CLOTHES AND ONE'S WORK

Wherever a marked personal care is exhibited for the cleanliness of the person and for neatness in dress there is also almost always found extra carefulness as regards the finish of work done. Work people whose personal habits are slovenly produce slovenly work; those who are careful of their own appearance are equally careful of the look of the work they turn out. And probably what is true of the work room is equally true of the region behind the counter. Is it not the fact that the smart saleswoman is usually rather particular about her dress, is averse from wearing dingy collars, frayed cuffs and faded ties? The truth of the matter seems to be that extra care as regards personal habits and general appearance is as a rule indicative of a certain alertness of mind, which shows itself antagonistic to slovenliness of all kinds.—London Drapers' Record.

A Limerick.

There was an old man with a skewer
Who hunted a hostile reviewer.
"I'll teach him," he cried,
"When I've punctured his hide,
To call my last novel impure."
—London Tatler.

The Birthplace of Thomas A. Edison



WHERE THOMAS. A. EDISON WAS BORN.

Milan, a town of six hundred inhabitants in northwestern Ohio, and once a place of commercial importance and social activity, now owes its chief distinction to having been the birthplace of Thomas A. Edison. Its connection with the outer world is by means of an electric railway, but until a few years ago the only way of egress was along country roads by horse power.

Originally an Indian settlement named Pequotting, established in 1804 by a missionary from Canada, in 1814 the place was laid out and incorporated as a village under the name of Milan. In its days of prosperity, the town was a thriving grain center whence the grain was shipped by canal to Lake Erie, a distance of eight miles, and thence on its journey to the markets. Conservatism prompted the refusal of a steam railroad right-of-way, and, in the course of progress, Milan was left stranded on its beautiful hills on whose slopes the ancient warehouses are passing to decay and the waving corn ripens its yellow harvest in the canal bed, once a busy and important waterway.

As one approaches from the west after having traveled across a level stretch of country, the flat landscape suddenly billows into curves, which gradually rise to hills where Milan sits slumbrously enthroned. At the foot of the hills the Huron river winds its wandering way, flowing between gently sloping, wooded banks, where cattle graze and at every bend of the stream nature reveals fresh beauties.

From the electric railway where it crosses the river before beginning its ascent to Milan, is seen the first view of the Edison homestead. It is the back of the house which shows, its red brick walls and the whitewashed stones of its basement, standing out in bold relief against the green of the hillside where it perches. The house is built in the aristocratic portion of the village, long known by the unaristocratic name of "The Hog's Back."

The front of the house in which Mr. Edison was born is on a level with the street and boasts of but one floor. At the rear, to even matters with the steep incline of the ground upon which the dwelling is built, a basement is slipped under, so that the upper story of the back is on a line with the ground floor of the front. Great maples marshal a stately company along the road and tower above the low cottage, sheltering its roof with their branches. A thick, soft turf spreads a cover over the earth of the street where there is no sidewalk to echo the footfalls of infrequent pedestrians. The patch of ground at the back descends abruptly toward the river. Here, one or two gnarled and aged fruit trees grow, their roots hidden under grass which at the summer's close is long and coarse and matted.

This was the birthplace of Thomas A. Edison. The house still belongs to the family and for years was the home of Mr. Edison's aunt. After her death it passed to the ownership of Mr. Edison's cousin, who lives in Chicago and retains the homestead as a summer residence. It is in a good state of preservation and is Milan's chief point of interest, although within the radius of a few miles there is an Indian burying ground with prehistoric mounds in its vicinity which offer the attraction of antiquity.

The Whip Hand

A Tale of the Pine Country

By Samuel Merwin

Author of "The Road to Frontenac." Joint author of "Calumet K."

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CHAPTER XXIII.—THREE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

When they reached the house, a little late for dinner, they found a telegram for Halloran on the mail-rack. Margaret started at the sight of it.

"What is it, John? What does it mean?"

He read it, then looked at it gloomily. "I suppose I ought to be glad," he said.

"Is it good news? I never can wait to see what's in a telegram."

He handed it to her. "I don't know whether you can make anything out of it. It is good news—it's what I've been hoping for for months. And now I'm sorry."

"Price has risen," she read. "Understand that combine is broken. Crosman."

"What does that mean? What price? And who is Crosman?"

"I'll tell you all about it after dinner. I'm going to run up now and throw my things together. I shall have to take the evening train."

"Oh—John!"

He could not reply; but with a quick look around the halls he took both her hands.

"Don't go, John. Why, it's——"

"I know, dear. It hurts—but I must." And then, afraid of that unmanageable little imp within him that had a way of taking the reins now and then, he only managed to add. "I'll pack now so we can talk after dinner," and bolted upstairs.

After a hasty dinner he found her waiting with her coat and hat on. "I'm going to the station with you," she said. "Mother thinks it will be all right, with Baker to drive. Now come out and tell me about it." After saying which, she herself began, as soon as they were pacing the veranda arm in arm, on an entirely different subject. "I've talked with mother, John. I—I suppose I ought to have waited—it was really your place, wasn't it? But I'm so happy I couldn't wait. And dear old mother was so surprised—I was excited, I guess, and I laughed a little, and——"

"I wanted to see her anyway, before I go."

"You can't now, John. She's so tired and stirred up she has gone right to bed. But—I don't think you'll find her very hard to talk with when you do see her."

"Does she think she can give you up?"

They were standing at the end of the veranda, and Margaret was leaning back with both hands on the railing. She shook her head and looked mischievously at him. "I don't know but I shall have to be a little jealous of mother. I couldn't let many people talk about you like she does."

Halloran had never seen her in such spirits. It was slowly coming to him that this was neither of the Margarets he had known in the past. He had never seen her so well, for one thing; and now, besides, she was happy. And all the playful tenderness, the mischief, the devotion of her honest heart were his. Was it a wonder, then, that she captivated him as never before? That her fancy played about him, and led his wits such a mad, happy chase that it was she, at the last, who had to tell him that the carriage was waiting for them and that they really must go! And as they rolled along toward the village—as the first mile-post gleamed in the moonlight and slipped away behind them; as the rushing Panther Kill roared a moment in their ears and then, too, slipped behind; as they passed the quarry and came slowly in sight of the red and green lights of the railroad, Halloran's heart failed him. They were on the back seat of the mountain wagon, deep in the shadow; she was in his arms for the last time until—when? They were dropping into silence as the parting drew near.

"Margaret," he whispered, "I've been thinking—I can't go tonight—it's no use."

"No, John, don't go."

"We'll turn around—we'll go tomorrow night—you and your mother can start then, too—we'll all go West together. I'll wire Crosman to begin selling. Yes, we'll drive on to the station, and I'll send the message."

"I'm afraid, John, I couldn't get mother ready to go tomorrow. You don't quite understand—it would unsettle her dreadfully to get ready and go all in a rush like that. She has her mind made up for two weeks more—and I'm afraid I couldn't shorten it to less than one. Stay a week; it isn't much. You deserve a vacation. Mr. Crosman won't mind."

The little imp already had his hands on the reins; but at the sound of the whistle, far up the Shandaken Valley, Halloran roused. "I don't know what I'm thinking of, Margaret. They need me there. Good-by; don't say anything—I'm afraid I'll stay. Good-by."

"Good—good-by, John. Write to me."

She saw him on the train; she walked to the end of the platform to wave when his car passed; and then, deep in the gloom of the night, she walked slowly back to the carriage.

Halloran sent a message on ahead, and Crosman, all excitement, met him at the station.

"It's all over, Mr. Halloran," he burst out, as they shook hands. "Mr. Corrigan's been down here to see you about advancing prices to cover losses."

"We don't need to advance prices. We haven't lost anything."

"Well—he only went back last night. He says he hopes you'll write him."

"I'll see to it. Does Mr. Higginson know?"

"Only what Mamie could tell him. He wants to see you. I asked the doctor about it, and he says you can go in if you have some good news for him; if you haven't, you'd better stay away. I told him I guessed there wasn't much doubt about that."

"I'll go over after supper."

"All right; I'll leave word so's they'll be ready. And say, Mr. Halloran, there's another thing. I was going to talk to Mrs. Higginson today about—about Mamie and me, but Mamie doesn't want me to. She says her mother wouldn't listen to a word from me. And we've been talking it over, and we wondered if you'd be willing to say a word for us." He hurried to add: "I know it's sort of a funny thing to ask, but we're just up a tree. If I could see her father I could manage it, but it's pretty tough to go on like this and feel all the while that she's down on me."

Halloran pursed his lips. "It's Mrs. Higginson that you want me to talk to?"

"Well, no—not since they're going to let you see him. Now don't you do it, Mr. Halloran, if you'd rather not. I know how——"

"If I see a good chance I'll try to put in a word. You won't mind if I go in now and wash up?"

"No. Say it's mighty square of you——"

"Never mind that. I suppose I'll see you this evening?"

After supper Halloran walked around to the Higginson home and was met at the door by Mamie, blushing and smiling.

"Come in, Mr. Halloran," she said. "Papa's been impatient to see you. You can go right up. Mamma asked me to excuse her to you. She isn't feeling well."

Mr. Higginson, looking ten years older for his long sickness, was propped up in an arm chair. He smiled eagerly at the sight of his manager in the doorway, and held out his hand, "Come in, John," he said. "I'm glad to see you. Sit down. You've been having a little vacation, haven't you?"

"Yes—I've been East."

"I'm glad of it. You deserve it. Now I want you to tell me all about things."

Halloran hesitated, looking at the white, wrinkled face and wondering if there was yet strength behind it to go into the details of the business. "It's a good deal of a story."

"But it's ended, isn't it? Mamie's right in what she tells me?"

"Yes, it's about over."

"And we've won?"

"I guess we have. There isn't any combine now."

"And Bigelow——?"

"Bigelow's broken. It was in the paper this morning."

"Broken," Mr. Higginson repeated, half dazed. "I didn't think our fight could break him."

"We didn't do it all. He's been punctured all around. I guess his board of trade deal hit him the hardest."

"What's this I've been hearing about this great lot of lumber in the yards—whose is it? I feel like Rip Van Winkle."

"It's ours. When the trust cut prices we bought in all we could get."

"But—but where did you get the money?"

"From the National City."

"And you're going to sell now?"

"We've begun already. It will just about cover our losses. I understand Corrigan wants to raise prices a peg or so, but I've been thinking we'll hold the advantage better if we refuse."

"You've had a fire, I understand?"

"Yes—didn't amount to much— less than the insurance premium would have cost us."

"Did you ever find out how it started?"

"Yes—and no. It was done by a tramp. He claims he was smoking and fell asleep. We put the screws on him, but couldn't get a word more than that. They're still holding him, but I've about decided to let him go. There may be something behind it, of course, but if he won't tell I don't know who will. I hardly think it would pay us to push it any further."

"No, I suppose not, so long as we're well out of it. Are you keeping a close watch?"

"Yes, I've put on an extra man since the fire." While he was answering these eager questions, Halloran had been looking for an opportunity to open the subject that was uppermost in his mind. Now, dropping his voice, he began: "There's one thing, Mr. Higginson——"

But his employer did not hear. "Who was this Le Duc I've been hearing about?"

"He's Captain Craig's son-in-law. Bigelow put him up as his operator in corn." Again his voice lost its assurance. "I have something to tell you——"

"Craig's son-in-law. Strange I never heard of him."

"I didn't put it quite right—Le Duc married his granddaughter. Bigelow was Craig's son-in-law."

"Bigelow?"

"Yes—that makes Le Duc Bigelow's son-in-law. You see, the captain's daughter has been found in Chicago, and he's brought her back home. She was divorced from Bigelow a good while back."

"Divorced from Bigelow!"

It dawned on Halloran that he was stirring the old gentleman's brain into a muddle, and he stopped.

"I guess we won't go into it now, John—I seem to be a little tired. It's strange—strange. More seems to have happened in these months than in all the rest of my life put together. But didn't I interrupt you a moment ago? What were you going to say?"

Halloran had no more than started in that same altered voice, than a dress rustled behind him, and Mr. Higginson broke in with "Come in, my dear. Here is John Halloran."

Mrs. Higginson, becomingly pale, a pink-and-white shawl drawn about her shoulders, came languidly in and took Halloran's hand. "Don't stand," she said; "I heard your voice and thought I would come in for a moment. I am hardly able to get downstairs yet, but I try to walk about a little on this floor. Doctor Brown fairly orders me to keep very quiet, but I feel sure that a little exercise is the best thing. How are we ever to get about if we take no exercise? Don't you feel the draught, dear? John, would you mind shutting the door? I have to be a little candid about such things. I'm glad you've brought Mr. H. some good news. Doctor Brown said it was the one thing that might help him. 'Tell Mr. Halloran to come if he brings good news,' he said. If he doesn't, he'd better stay away.' Well, we've had a pretty serious time of it here, haven't we? I told Mr. H. he simply must get well—for what was to become of Mamie and me if he didn't? We haven't seen much of you lately, John. Of course, things have been rather broken up with my sickness, and Mr. H.'s, but I am sure Mamie would have been glad to see you any time."

"John has been away," said Mr. Higginson.

There was a pause, and Halloran, seeing his opportunity, girded up his courage and plunged forward. "It's been a pretty important trip to me," he began. This was clumsy, but it was go ahead or nothing with him now, and he went ahead. "Since I went away—I went down to see Margaret Davies, of Evanston; she has been staying down there, in the mountains—and she has promised to be my wife."

The words were out. Mr. Higginson sat straight up in his chair and stared at him. Halloran could only turn red. Finally, Mrs. Higginson, the first to recover, repeated the name. "Margaret Davies! I've never heard any Evanston people speak of her. Has her family lived there long?"

"Yes, all her life."

"Um—it's not a wealthy family, I suppose?"

"I guess so. They have a fine old place on the Ridge."

Again Mrs. Higginson's tongue failed her, and she rose to go. "I hope you won't mind if I tell Mamie, Mr. Halloran. She will be interested."

"Oh, no; not at all. It's not a secret."

"We are all very glad to hear it. It's rather a sudden affair, isn't it?"

"Oh, dear, no. It's years old."

"Years—indeed? I hope you'll do some very careful thinking. It is asking a good deal of a woman to bring her here to Wauchung—a city woman especially, with culture and refined tastes. I hope you aren't making a mistake. It would be such a pity for her life to turn out unhappily."

She went out; and Halloran, after fidgeting a moment, began to think that the best thing he could do would be to go, too. But Mr. Higginson checked him. "Sit down, John; sit down. So you're going to be married? Well, I'm glad to hear it. Let me shake hands with you."

Halloran was nervous and he rose again.

"Wait a minute; I haven't said what I wanted to see you about yet. There's a matter that's been in my mind a good deal while I've been lying here, and I guess this is a good time to bring it up. I jotted down some memoranda this morning—there on the table, those folded papers. I wish you'd take them with you and look them over. I want your opinion on them before we do anything about it."

Halloran took the papers, opened the first one, and ran his eye over it. At the first words he started, flushed, muttered something, and looked up, speechless with gratitude. "Why—why——"

"That's all right," Mr. Higginson interrupted. "Never mind giving your decision now. Go home and think it over. If you see anything about it that you think could be improved, talk it over with me the next time you come around and I guess we won't make much difficulty over it. Higginson & Halloran doesn't look quite so well as Higginson & Co. A Shorter name would look better. But we never did go in much for looks."

"I don't need to think over this. I guess I've talked enough for this afternoon. I'm a little tired."

There was nothing to do now but to go. As he passed down the stairs he saw Crosman and Mamie standing anxiously in the parlour doorway.

"Did they say anything about our coming up?" said Crosman.

Halloran stopped short. "By Jove!" he said; and then: "Say, I'm sorry, but I clean forgot you. It comes to the same thing, anyhow; I never could have said a word. I guess it's up to you."

He stood aside. Mamie looked at Crosman.

"Well, say, Mamie, where is she?"

"In her room, I guess."

"You go up ahead, Mamie, and find out if I can see her."

So with a dejected expression, Mamie piloting him, Crosman started up the stairs just as Halloran left the house.

CHAPTER XXIV. — LEVELING DOWN.

Margaret and Halloran were married in the late spring. For their honeymoon they went back to the mountains at the time when the apple buds were bursting into billows of pink and white in hillside orchards. The song-sparrows and robins sang for them as they drove up from the village; the brook, boisterous with a burden drained from higher slopes where the snow still lingered under northern ledges, brawled almost at the carriage wheels; millions of violets dotted the roadside, and white strawberry blossoms and the first daisies, and forget-me-nots that had escaped from some old-time garden. The smell of spring was in the air, the intoxicating sense of youth and health and happiness. And as they rolled comfortably along behind the jogging white horses they could only look at each other and draw in deep breaths of the fragrant, buoyant air, and be glad.

Their first climb was up the blackberry patch, under the maples. As they sat there on a well-remembered log, and looked out on the green wonder of the opposite slope, where the cloud-shadows were mounting as on that day of the autumn before, Margaret slipped her hand into Halloran's. "Listen," she said.

Far back in the hollow of the mountain a winter wren was caroling, welcoming them back to the highlands with all the melody in his little throat. His neighbors took it up, and piped their shrillest; and all along the slope chirped the dainty babel of welcome.

"John," she murmured.

"Yes, Margaret."

"They can't send you any telegrams now?"

"It wouldn't do them any good if they did. I've ordered the station agent to hold all messages until I call for them, and I'm not going to call."

She smiled; and again they were silent, listening to the merry strains behind them and to the far-off sounds from the valley, and watching the men at work in the fields below.

We have followed them thus far, but now, in telling an odd incident of this little journey, we take leave. One evening, at supper, some active bodies at the house busied themselves in getting up an expedition to the village. There was to be a "show" in the village hall. These things were said to be great fun, and Margaret and Halloran were in the first wagon that went down. A band of broken-down actors, the latest coon songs, an elaborate silver table set to be raffled off—a number being given with each and every ticket sold to the performance—these were the attractions. It was hinted that the same silver service set would probably figure again in other years; for the raffle included all the towns along the railroad, and the winning ticket seemed always to be held in some other town. But the natives of the mountains were always glad to be swindled, and silverware was not to be resisted. Small farmers, who build shingled bay windows and buy cabinet organs before the rear of the house is boarded up, fall an easy prey to these allurements. So the hall was crowded, and the party found some difficulty in getting seats.

At length the cracked piano began to jingle. The janitor lighted the lamps that served for footlights, and a voice, somewhere behind the curtain, was heard singing.

The giggling, chatting audience was hushed. The kerosene lamps smoked and flickered unheeded. A village aristocrat, daughter of the general storekeeper, with her gum-chewing escort, sat next to Halloran, rapt with expectancy. The voice swelled out louder and louder, as it approached the refrain. Margaret, finding the audience more odorous and less picturesque than she had looked for, turned to suggest an early departure, and was surprised to see her husband leaning forward, his hands on the back of the chair in front, his eyes fixed on the stage. There were signs that the curtain was to be drawn; and as the voice swung into the refrain, "For Golden-haired Mary, dee-doodle-dee-fairy, dee-iddle-dee airy, ta-raddle-my-own," the singer disclosed, a long-legged black-face comedian, in a gorgeous, if shabby, cake-walk costume. Halloran muttered, "Well, I'm blest!"

"What is it, John?" she whispered.

"Don't you know him? It's Apples!"

Sure enough, Le Duc, after a vain chase for the gold that glitters above the corn-pit on the Board of Trade, had returned to the path that leads to Shakespeare. The Bard was not quite within hail, to be sure, for Apples had lost his place in the line and must begin farther back than ever, but the road was still there. As they watched and listened, a woman, also in black face, joined the comedian; and they recognized his wife.

The next morning Halloran walked to the village after breakfast for a talk with Le Duc, but the "company" had left by an early train. "I don't know," he said to Margaret when they talked it over later in the day; "there's not much use being sorry for them. They'd have landed on this level sooner or later anyhow—nothing could stop them. And he can't do anything like the harm with his silver-set swindle that he could have if Bigelow had succeeded in putting his deal through."

"I'm a little sorry for Lizzie, though. I used to think she might amount to something. You see, John, I can't quite forget that if it hadn't been for her and George we might not—maybe we would't have come to know each other so well."

They were walking in the orchard. As she spoke she picked a cluster of apple blossoms and turned to pin them on his coat.

"Perhaps not," he said, looking down at her and smiling, "but I don't know. Maybe we'd have landed on this level, too, no matter how we started. I like to think so."

She looked up with one of the quick, shy glances he was learning to expect; and as quickly looking down again, and lowering her head over the blossoms, she murmured, "So do I."

The End.

GRAVE OF CORSICA'S KING

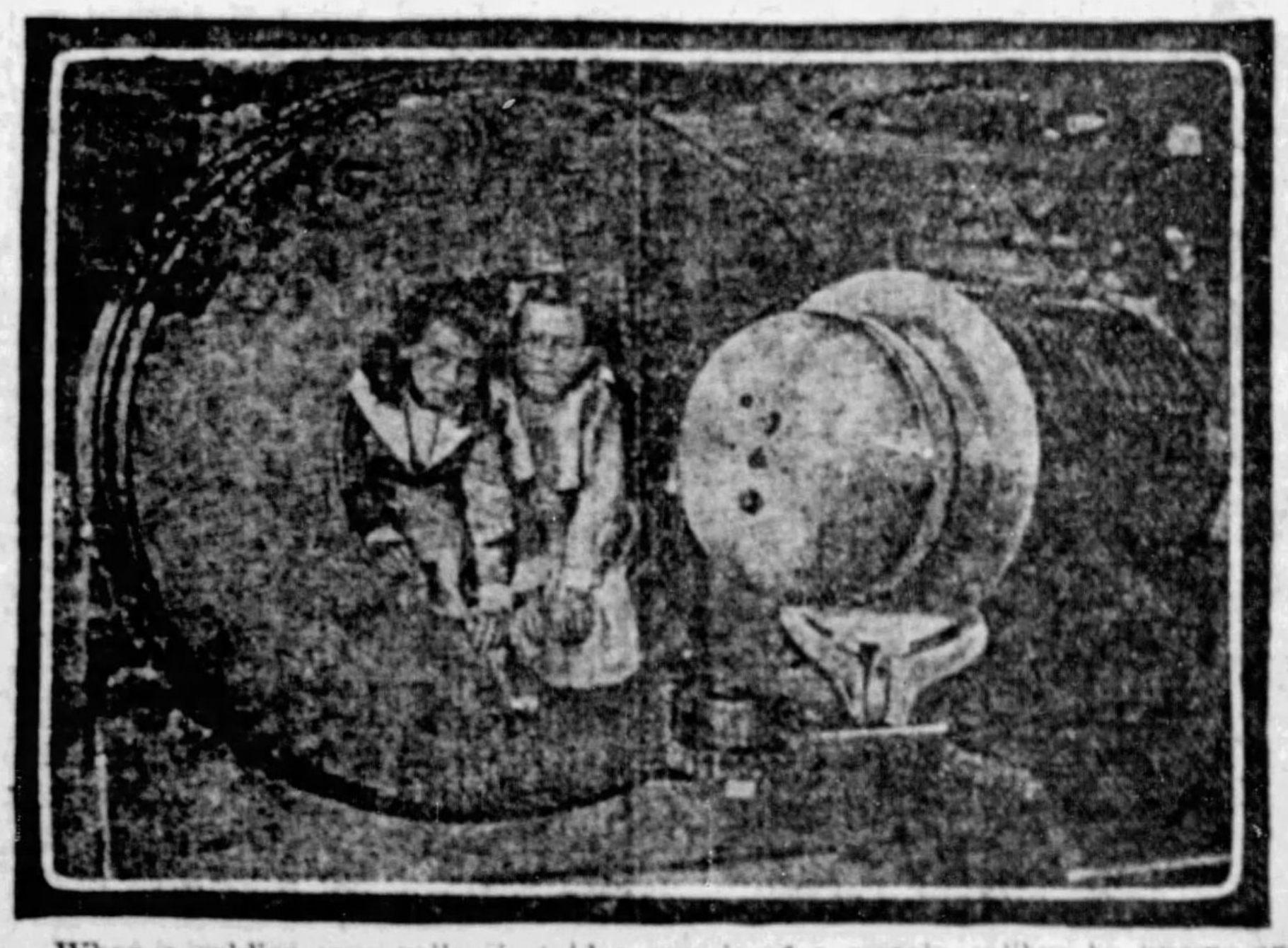
One hundred and forty-seven years ago there died in London an elderly gentleman named Theodore Neuhoff, who was the first and only King of Corsica. The son of a Westphalian nobleman, he was born in 1686, and for several years he served with the French, Swedish and Spanish armies. Being ruined by Law, the famous Scotch speculator, he settled down in Florence and soon afterward headed the Corsican rising against the Genoese.

With the aid of Turkey he was crowned King of Corsica in 1736, but was compelled to flee from his kingdom on two occasions, and finally went to London in 1749. Soon after his arrival he was arrested for debt and confined in the King's Bench prison, but was liberated after a short time. He died on December 11, 1756, being buried in St. Anne's, Soho. Soon afterward the monument shown in the accompanying picture was erected over his grave.

WHAT HE MEANT.

A Kentucky distiller tells this story at the expense of Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court. They were fellow guests at a reception in Washington, and the hostess rallied the justice on his failure to drink more than one glass of punch. He replied that as a Kentuckian he felt disloyal to drink his other than straight, adding that just then he was out of the genuine tipple in his home. The distiller that evening telegraphed to his manager, who sent the justice a case of his best. Next Sunday the two men met in the church of which Mr. Harlan is a deacon. The distiller was coming down the steps when the justice called to him. "That was splendid." Then remembering where he was, he added hastily, "The sermon, I mean, of course."—Omaha Bee.

IN THE WORLD'S LARGEST GUN.



When a soldier or a sailor is told a gun is of a certain calibre he knows exactly what the words mean, but the ordinary layman does not, and therefore, when he read some time ago in the newspapers that the biggest gun in the world had just been finished at Watervilet Arsenal it is very doubtful if he was able to form any precise idea of the magnitude of the new weapon. If so, he will surely be interested in the picture which accompanies this story, since it represents two children sitting in the very breech of this monstrous gun and thus knows at a glance its great dimensions. The children are nine or ten years of age, and there is ample room for both of them.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

COPYRIGHT 1890 DR. KILMER & CO.

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow: Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Gentlemen---I attribute my present good health to Swamp-Root. I suffered many years with kidney trouble and had an almost constant pain in my back. Your great remedy, Swamp-Root, cured my trouble, and I have since been perfectly well.

Yours truly,

B. H. Chalker, Chief of Police.
Ozark, Ala.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy for any derangement of the kidney, liver and bladder.

So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. The Proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

MUST HEED DECORUM

Guests at an Alaska Hotel Are Supposed to Observe Certain Rules.

One of the best known of the early settlers of Alaska is Captain Mayo, who has recently started a bunkhouse at Rampart in that territory. A friend of his received a letter from him announcing the fact of his venture, written soberly and with dignity as befits the old frontiersman. The letterhead, however, was unique. It is set in paragraphs, three in line, and is as follows:

"Captain Mayo's Saloon and Chop House.

"The Best Bunk House North of Mexico.

"First class in every particular. Every known/fluid, water excepted, for sale at the bar. Private entrance for ladies by ladder in the rear. Fire escapes through the chimney. Electric lights threwout last summer. Doc Hodgin, Medical Examiner. Rates, one ounce per day.

"Indians and niggers charged extra. Special rates to ministers and the gambling 'profesh.' "

Among the gems of the house rules are the following:

"Guests will be provided with breakfast and dinner, but must rustle their own lunch.

"Dogs not allowed in bunks

"Candles and hot water charged extra.

"Towels changed weekly."

As hints to guests are the following printed instructions:

"Craps, chuck-a-luck, horse poker and blackjack run by the management.

"Dogs bought and sold.

"Insect powder for sale at the bar.

"Always notify the bartender the extent of your poke."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure and get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Bobby.

Bobby—Grandma, do your glasses magnify?

Grandma—Yes, dear.

Bobby—Well, when you cut my cake will you please take them off?—Harper's Bazar.

Cancer

CURED BY NEW METHOD

A safe and painless home treatment that has completely cured thousands in ten to twenty days that physicians had declared incurable. Full information sent free to sufferers or their friends, with testimonials of cured patients and of every county official, banker and minister of Lebanon.

Address Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Co., Box 1126, Lebanon, Ohio.

Shy Tibetan Ladies.

A correspondent with the English expedition to Tibet writes from Chumbi that a large number of women, who are employed in the construction of stone buildings for the accommodation of the troops, have made their already by no means prepossessing faces still more hideous, by blackening their noses, in order to avoid exciting the admiration of the Sepoys. The cold is so severe that the saddles have frozen on to the animals' backs.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50 cents.

Not in Training.

Jones—That's my boy, Tommy. Best football player in the high school—makes forty-yard runs every game he plays..

Smith—What's he looking so "grouchy" about?

Jones—Oh, his mother wants him to run an errand, probably.—Judge.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN AS A "SITTER."

My experience in portraiture has almost wholly been limited to the English and American nations. I have only painted a few Germans and one Russian lady. But between the English and American nations there are marked differences of demeanor and habits of thought which materially affect the sitter's personality for the painter. The Englishman, for instance, has an ingrained shyness which often uncomfortably disguises the strong and courageous inner man and puts the diagnosing painter off the scent and on a wrong track. Not so the American; he is cool, collected and self-possessed, and is himself, so to speak, wherever he is. He is proud of this, and, being a student of human nature, and a reader of character, puts the painter at once on his mettle, for he makes the painter feel he has to read a reader, and is undergoing precisely what he attempts to make his sitter undergo. This is a mutual advantage, and saves time. Being quick acting, the sympathies or antipathies are quickly settled. But the Englishman is shy in asking your terms; shy when he sees himself on the canvas; shy in offering you the money when the work is done, or, if a presentation portrait, shy when the portrait is presented to him; but, with strange inconsistency, seems to throw aside all shyness in his anxiety to be exhibited in the Royal academy. The American knows himself. When I painted a man who carries on an enormous drapery business in Boston, he said to me, "You must get my eyes, for I trade on 'em!" The American wants no precedent, and, indeed, rather despises it. The Englishman cannot exist without it. Canova said, "The English see with their ears." It is this difference in the respective constitutions of the two nations which causes the differences in the personality, the identity; and they must be understood before any attempt is made to put them prominently and indelibly before the eyes of the world. And, mind, portraiture is nothing when devoid of this element of personal truth.—H. von Herkomer, R. A., in the Magazine of Art.

WHAT THOUGHTS DO

Elizabeth Ayres.

"Such an idea never entered my head. Why should I be suspicious of Walter any more than he is suspicious of me?" Alice Winthrop asked, looking puzzled.

"Probably you shouldn't," her visitor, Mrs. Browne, answered patronizingly, adding with attempted archness, "Every man will bear watching, my dear." She smiled with many glittering teeth and with an air of superior, unlawful knowledge.

Mrs. Browne was a large, well-upholstered woman whose skirts rustled impressively with the sharp rasp of hidden silk when she moved. She had an overwhelming personality and looked out at the world from thoroughly sophisticated eyes, grown hard with suspicioning the worst of people.

"Matrimony shatters many illusions," she sighed, "but then, 'what the eye does not see, the heart cannot grieve over.' " she quoted, with a sentimentality which did not accord with her worldly manner. "Really, I must be going," she announced, rising to her feet with a swish and a swirl of her skirts. "I've had a charming visit, Alice, perfectly charming. I am so glad to see you looking so well and happy after a year of matrimony. You must pardon my seeming pessimism, but you know, I see and hear so much. Oh these men! These men!"

"We can nearly always see and hear whatever we look and listen for," Alice found courage to say to her departing guest.

"What a philosopher you are, Alice," Mrs. Browne cried, clasping her hands as if in a rapture of admiration. "You are a very fortunate woman to find it possible to be so trustful. Good afternoon. No, don't come to the door. The maid will let me out. Good afternoon, dear."

She was gone, leaving Alice standing in the middle of the room with her soft hands clenched into fists. "What a disagreeable woman," she remarked to the walls. "I hope she'll find an eternal home in that nice, warm place the pious have built for those they don't like."

This was strong language for a dainty, delicate little woman, wrought of the finest fibre, as was Alice. But her nerves were on edge. Her visitor had talked principally of the iniquities of men and the wrongs of deluded women. Under the guise of friendship, she had artfully said things which had left a vague discomfort and unhappiness. She had told much, and yet had conveyed the impression there was much she did not tell. Alice was left with the feeling she was ignorant of something she should know, and Mrs. Browne had dared to pity her because of this ignorance.

"How perfectly absurd for me to feel this way," she said to herself. "Walter is the soul of truth and honor. That woman with her gossip and suspicions has made me nervous. Everything is the same as it was before she came, and yet"——

She went to the window and stood staring out with the unseeing eyes of one whose mind is far away. The clock, striking the hour, called her back to the realities.

"I wish Walter would come," she said. "I can't settle myself to being comfortable."

She wandered around the room, giving herself over to the discontent of trying to kill time. "It's too late in the day to begin doing anything," she thought by way of excusing her idleness.

Through the closed windows she heard the faint rushing of wheels in a near thoroughfare. She listened for the stopping at the corner, of the car which might bring Walter. The telephone bell rang and she answered it.

"Mr. Winthrop will not come to dinner tonight, but he will be home early in the evening," she heard over the wire.

The message came from her husband's office and was delivered by his office boy. Alice started to ask a question and then contented herself by replying, "very well." She would not ask questions, her second thought decided. She never had questioned Walter's actions and she should not begin now. There was not the least reason for her to worry. In spite of her praiseworthy resolve, however, she resumed her restless pacing to and fro, wondering why Walter was staying away to dinner and where he was and what he was doing.

"All men will bear watching," she heard again in Mrs. Browne's carefully modulated baritone. She tried to put the memory of the words away.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners," she repeated whimsically, several times in self-admonition. But the little black demon of worry kept sitting on her shoulder, whispering direful possibilities in her ear. She made a pretence of eating dinner. After dinner she made a pretence of reading. Her eyes were more often on the clock than they were on her book. Finally, in one of her excursions about the room, she stopped to look at the calendar.

"February thirteenth," she read. "Tomorrow will be the fourteenth," she went on aimlessly, and then the thought flashed through her mind, "St. Valentine's day. I'll write a valentine to Walter!"

The idea proved a diversion that brought the light back to her eyes and painted her face with a flush of delight. She hurried to her desk, and with paper before her and pen in hand, sought inspiration.

"I can't think of anything but—

Sure as the grass grows round the stump,
So sure you are my sugar lump.

Now isn't that a lovely sentiment," she exclaimed impatiently. "I shall have to find something appropriate to the occasion, some one else has written. I can't improve on the poets."

She searched the pages of a collection of verse and found these lines which were comforting and to her liking:

"My true-love hath my heart, and I have his,
By just exchange one to the other given;
I hold his dear, and mine he cannot miss,
There never was a better bargain driven;
My true-love hath my heart and I have his."

She copied the verse in her best handwriting and embellished it with a garland of fat little hearts of strange formation. The more she studied the creation the greater grew its beauty in her eyes. She became so absorbed in the tender missive, the sound of Walter's key in the door surprised her at her desk. Hastily concealing the valentine, she answered his greeting.

"Allie, Allie," he called. His voice carried an assurance of steadfastness and cheerful capability.

His absence was quickly explained. "Jim," an old friend and business associate, was passing through the city, and, having but a few hours to stay, they had taken dinner down town in order to facilitate an important transaction.

"He's the same old Jim," Walter told Alice. "He sent all kinds of love to you and said that I seemed to be bearing up under the matrimonial yoke so well he thought he should have to get into harness."

Alice's disquiet slumbered in Walter's reassuring company. All was right with the world, and she thought only of how to surprise him with the valentine. At her earliest opportunity she slipped into the hall to put it in the pocket of his overcoat where he kept his gloves, and would be sure to find it the first thing in the morning when he started to his office. She had left the valentine in the pocket and had turned away, when she was seized with a desire to read the message over. She brought it to the light again, and, taking the sheet from its envelope, discovered she had a different letter. She looked at it bewildered. The paper was stamped with her husband's business letterhead, but this was not a business letter, although it was typewritten.

"My Darling Girl," she read, scarcely comprehending what she was doing. She read a little farther, reading sentences that could not possibly have been intended for her perusal. Her eyes felt scorched by the words. She stopped reading and looked at the envelope. It bore the address of a woman whose name she did not know. She sank into a chair. A flash of ice, a flash of fire went through her body. Her heart seemed to twist and stop beating.

"This is what that woman meant, this is what that woman meant," throbbed monotonously in her brain.

Her vague alarm of the early evening turned to an actual calamity. Walter was like the rest. He was like the other men of whom Mrs. Browne had spoken. She could not think connectedly and sat staring at a tiny hole in the rug under her feet. She bent to look at it closer. "It needs mending," she muttered stupidly.

Walter, wondering at her long absence, came and found her there. Her attitude and her pallor alarmed him.

"For heaven's sake, Allie, what is the matter?" he cried, springing toward her to take her in his arms. She waved him back with the hand that held the letter.

"I didn't mean to read it," she said in a voice she vainly tried to steady. "It just happened so. I was putting a valentine in your pocket and this came out—I didn't mean to read it—but, of course, if you care more for her than you do for me—I'll go away, somewhere—I never thought you needed watching, Walter. I didn't mean to read it—" Her voice trailed away into silence.

Walter's alarm was increased by her words and manner. He knelt by her side, and, laying his arm protectingly across her shoulders, took the letter from her hand.

"I don't quite understand you, Allie," he said, gently, "but you seem to be disturbed about this letter. Jim wrote it at my office, and as he hadn't any stamps, he asked me to mail it to the girl he is going to marry. Evidently he forgot to seal it, and as evidently I forgot to mail it. There is nothing for you to be troubled about. The letter will be delayed, that is all. The other girl is the one to worry."

The color came back to Alice's cheeks while she listened to Walter's explanation. When he had finished, she hid her face on his shoulder.

"I'm going to believe you, Walter," she whispered, after a pause. "I'm going to believe you."

"Of course you are," he answered, as if there was no possibility of a doubt, "why shouldn't you?"

And Alice, ashamed and penitent for her suspicions, told him why. When he understood, Mr. Walter Abbott Winthrop arose in his might and pronounced his ultimatum:

"A woman like that should go down on all fours and eat grass," he declared. "Forget her."

Botanical Plants

Hold the Secret of Life and Death.

Recent experiments conducted by most eminent scientists, prove that light is a great remedial agent; it is essentially Nature's agent. It may be either sunlight or electric light, but it has a decided effect in helping nature to banish disease and restore health. Other scientific men have proved that oxygen electrifies the heart and can prolong life.

The people on this earth are susceptible to some laws which govern plant life. A plant cannot be successfully grown in the dark. A man is seldom healthy and strong who lives in the dark or in sunless rooms. After all, Nature's ways are found to be the best. Nature's remedies are always best for eradicating disease, and by this we mean a medicine made of roots and herbs. They are assimilated in the stomach and taken up by the blood and are, therefore, the most potent means which can be employed for the regaining of lost health. Dr. R. V. Pierce, consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., in many years of extensive practice, found that he could pin his faith to an alterative extract of certain plants and roots for the cure of all blood diseases. This he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Containing no alcohol nor narcotics, entirely vegetable, this "Discovery" makes rich red blood and is a powerful tissue-builder, giving the tired business man or woman renewed strength and health. Rapidly growing school-girls and boys often show impoverished blood by the pimples or boils which appear on face or neck. To eradicate the poisons from the blood, and feed the heart, lungs and stomach on pure blood, nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Don't allow the dealer to insult your intelligence by offering his own blood remedy to you instead of this well-known preparation of Dr. Pierce's. Ten chances to one he will substitute a cheap compound having a large percentage of alcohol in it.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the best for the bowels. Use them with the "Discovery."

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third St., New York:

Turkish Life in Town and Country, by Lucy M. J. Garnett, describes fully the Turks at home. It gives much new light upon this people, and the book is most interesting.

Mediaeval England, by Mary Bateson, gives the social, rather than political side of the subject in view, and describes in detail, English feudal society from the Norman Conquest to the middle of the fourteenth century.

Limanora, by Godfrey Sweven, is a wildly imagination story as mythical people living on an island in the Pacific, cut off from the outside world.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

The American Prisoner, by Eden Philpotts, is a novel of English life, the scene being on Dartmoor, where there was a huge was prison, in which were Americans captured in the war of 1812.

The first two volumes of Mr. Herbert W. Paul's five-volume History of Modern England, have been published. They cover the ground from 1846 to the end of the Indian mutiny.

Sons of Vengeance, by Joseph S. Malone, is a novel of the mountaineers in the Cumberland mountains, and the remarkable feuds among them. It is a good picture of the people and their life. Fleming H. Revell & Co., 63 Washington street, Chicago.

Lux Crucis, by S. M. Gardenhire, is a story in which the central figure is the Apostle Paul. In it he is shown to be a tender, loving man, as well as the stern and courageous upholder of the teachings of Jesus. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

A Little Garrison, by Lieut. Bilse, of the German army, is a novel which shows typical conditions in the German army. For writing it, Lieut. Bilse was expelled from the army and imprisoned for six months, though no attempt was made to show that his picture was untrue. Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East Sixteenth street, New York.

Port Said, Feb. 11.—The Russian transport Smolensk and one torpedo boat have entered the Suez canal.

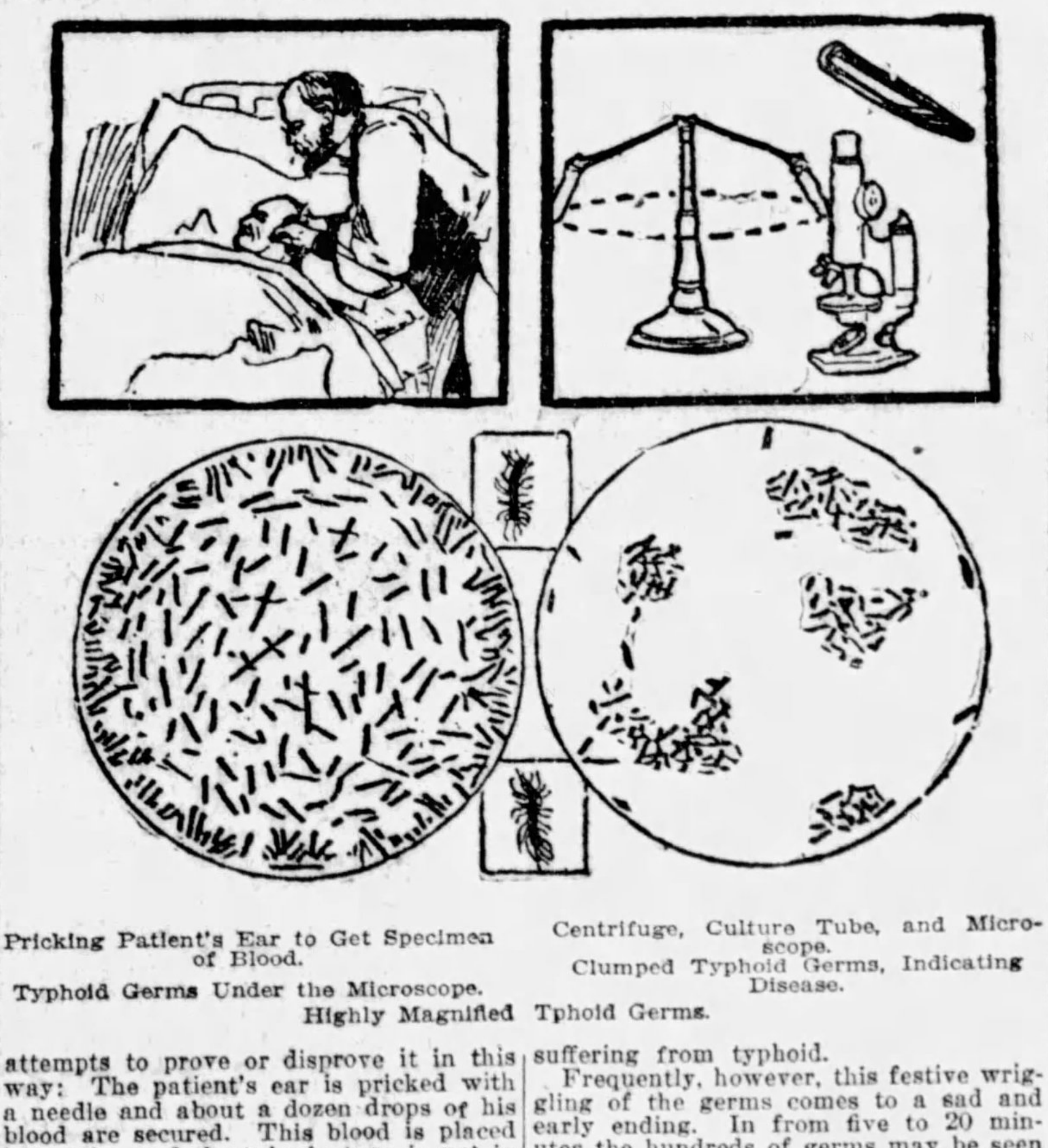
The Widal Test on Senator Hanna

The bacteriological test that was made of Senator Hanna's blood and from which the doctors concluded that he was suffering from typhoid is known as the Widal test, and is in general, daily use in hospitals and in general practice. It is based on the medical theory that if the typhoid fever germ gains a foothold in the body the typhoid germ will produce a poison or toxin, and that this toxin is not only poison to the human body, but is also poison to the germ itself, and in time kills the germs that infest the body. Thus typhoid (and doctors hold the same to be true of other diseases) produces its own cure.

When a patient at the city hospital is suspected of having typhoid the doctor attempts to prove or disprove it in this way: The patient's ear is pricked with a needle and about a dozen drops of his blood are secured. This blood is placed in a tube, and the tube in turn is put in a rapidly revolving centrifugal machine. The blood is whirled around in a circle at the rate of many hundreds of revolutions a minute, and this forces all the yellowish serum in the blood to gather at the end of the small tube. It is the yellowish serum that the doctor desires. It consists of albumen and different salty components of the blood, but does not contain any red or white blood corpuscles. One drop of this serum is taken out by the doctor and to it he adds twenty drops of distilled water.

The two are well mixed and from this mixture, or dilutel blood serum, the doctor takes one drop, then inverts the glass so that the drop will hang. In a culture tube the doctor keeps fresh typhoid germs. Every five or six days he plants new germs in order to keep the breed strong and active. Now the scientist takes a needle and inserts it in the mass of typhoid germs in his culture tube and secures a little bunch of the germs, probably many thousands, on the end of the needle, and then places these live germs on the drop of serum from the patient's blood. In the blood of the patient no germs can be found.

The glass slide with the drop of serum is next placed under the microscope, and the doctor sees the hundreds of typhoid germs which he placed in the drop floating around, swimming and wriggling actively and having a generally hilarious time. They now look as in the above illustration to the left. The typhoid germ is one of the most lively of all germs when seen under the microscope. If the germs continue to swim around in the drop of the serum for say an hour or two the test is said to be negative—that is, it indicates that the patient is not suffering from typhoid.



Pricking Patient's Ear to Get Specimen of Blood.

Centrifuge, Culture Tube, and Microscope.

Typhoid Germs Under the Microscope.

Clumped Typhoid Germs, Indicating Disease.

Highly Magnified Tphoid Germs.

Frequently, however, this festive wriggling of the germs comes to a sad and early ending. In from five to 20 minutes the hundreds of germs may be seen to gather in masses and to die. When they clump in this manner, as is shown in the above illustration, the doctor says it is a positive case, meaning that the investigation indicates that the patient has typhoid. It all depends on whether the germs in the drop of blood serum soon clump, agglutinate and die, or continue to wriggle about merrily. Sometimes they continue to move actively for eight hours, and in such cases the report is negative. The clumping of the germs and their death under the microscope are caused by the poison in the serum which was manufactured by the typhoid germs in the patient. And if the germs under the microscope do not die it is taken as an indication that there is no typhoid poison in the patient's blood, and hence he is not suffering from that disease. The test is now believed by most doctors to be an absolutely reliable one.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

STEEL ROOFING.

100 SQUARE FEET.......$2.00

We Pay Freight East of Colorado.

Strictly new, perfect, semi-hardened steel sheets, 6 and 8 foot long, the best roofing, siding or ceiling you can use. Nails free. Painted two sides. Flat, corrugated or V crimped. Write for free catalog 297 on material from Sheriffs' and Receivers' sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING Co.
West 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

MR. VANDERBILT'S GAME.

Much has been said of Mr. George Vanderbilt's game preserve at Biltmore, N. C., and of the means taken to increase the original stock of game and fish in the territory. During the eight years the preserve has been established, trout and deer have been liberated, the quail and wild turkeys have been fed, salt licks have been maintained to attract the deer, hundreds of traps have been kept at work in the woods for the destruction of wildcats, mink, 'coons and other vermin; forest rangers have patrolled the tract; and in all these ways the covers and waters have been well stocked. All this has naturally given the public an impression that the owner of Biltmore is a sportsman; but the curious feature of the Vanderbilt game preserve is that its owner never touches rod or gun, and personally cares not in the slightest degree for fish and game.—Forest and Stream.

California Oranges in Italy.

Two hundred and fifty cases of small orange trees, of the variety known as Washington navel, have arrived at Naples from Saint Dinas (Southern California). They were ordered by the Italian government for the purpose of being sent to the agricultural institutes in Sicily and to the Royal Villa at Castelporziano, near Rome, in order that experiments may be made in their cultivation and an opportunity given of studying the question of introducing that variety of orange in large quantities.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

I have a mare 3 years old, whose eyes at times become weak and swollen, and seem to pain her severely. They are a dark, dull color, and cause her to blink irregularly. Would like an answer as to cause and treatment.—B., Brinkhaven, O.

I ask of any of your subscribers if they know the cause and cure for red water in cows. They die yearly of it here in western Washington. I lost one fine cow myself.—W., Olympia, Wash.

If the redness is due to decomposed blood, it is a symptom, not a disease. There are several diseases in which there is a change of the red corpuscles of the blood, and they are taken out of the circulation by the urine. Were the case ours, we should get the services of a veterinarian to determine what the particular cause might be in that case. We shall be glad to print replies from readers who have had experience with this.—Editor Farmstead.

I have a cow with a very badly swelled head, lower jaw and back into the throat a little ways. The tongue is swelled, she runs at the nose badly and it smells rather rank. She does not seem to have any fever; will not eat or drink; looks very bad, and will die. Can any one kindly inform me what is the matter with her, and the treatment? Our veterinarian gives her up.—P., Alvo, Neb.

I have a cow that got lame in the hind leg while on the range. It is all she can do to put her weight on that leg. It cracks when she walks. It seems to be in the stifle joint. She eats well enough. Can any of the readers of The Blade tell me what is the matter, and what to do for her?—P., Nashville, Ore.

Will some experienced reader tell me the best way to treat an eight-acre field—four acres high and dry land and four of hard land, lying low, too cold to grow corn, rye or wheat? Would alfalfa do well on it? How much is sown per acre, and how many crops can you take off before it must be broken up? Or does it make a permanent pasture? Is it as easy to catch as June clover? Is it better to seed it this spring, or to plow it this summer, fallow it, and sow this fall? What is the best fertilizer, and how much per acre?—S., Jackson, Mich.

Will some one tell me what to do for my pigs? I had a lot of fall shoats, and some of them did not seem to be doing well. I killed them and found the gall-bladder did not contain anything to speak of and was very small.—M., Hart, Mich.

Picture of Dan Patch.

We call the attention of all readers to the offer of the International Stock Food Co., on the seventh page today. The picture is worth having. It is a work of art. All it costs is to write, ask for it, and answer the two questions mentioned in the advertisement. If you don't answer both you will get no picture. Address your letter to the company at Minneapolis, not to us.

Ginseng.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader kindly tell me, through The Blade, in which parts or states ginseng grows wild, or in the native state; what kind of soil and locality; also the best soil, climate and conditions to cultivate it? Are there any books or pamphlets published about how to cultivate it? As a native flower or herb, it must be recorded in some of the United States floras, and described, both with its popular name and Latin name.—O., Tallapoosa, Ga.

The botanical name of ginseng is Aralia quinquefolia. The herb is perennial. A fleshy root, four to nine inches long, throws up a simple stem about a foot high, which bears at the top three long-petioled leaves, each with four divisions, and a small umbel of inconspicuous, greenish-white flowers, which are succeeded by small, berry-like fruits. This variety grows wild in the eastern United States, in the hills and mountains. Its favorite place is in forests, where it is always shaded, and where the soil is a rich leaf-mold.

We shall be glad to publish any letters regarding its culture. There are several pamphlets on its culture, but all issued by firms that have plants or seed to sell. We cannot print the addresses, as that would be free advertising.

Warbles.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one having experience please tell me what to do for warbles on cows? There backs are covered with knots and each has a large hole in it. Are they dangerous if let go? Please answer at once.—J., Sterling, Neb.

A fly deposited her eggs through the skin of the backs of the cattle last summer. The egg hatched out a grub, which has steadily grown all this time. Eventually they will come out, drop to the ground and produce a fly, which will deposit eggs in the cattle the coming summer.

The remedy is simple. Take fine salt, wet it a little, and rub over the places. Don't be afraid to put on plenty. It will enter the breathing holes through the skin of the animal and kill the grub. Or make strong brine and wash the backs and other affected parts, repeating frequently. The warbles are painful and extremely annoying to the animals, though they do not do any other injury.

Remedy for Sweeny.

Editor Farmstead: I note that a subscriber at Homer, Ill., wants a remedy for sweeny. I will give one that I know will cure, for I have cured four cases with it. Take one-half pint of turpentine, one-half ounce of camphor gum, one-half ounce of corrosive sublimate; pulverize, and put into the turpentine; let stand 24 hours. Shake up several times during that time. Before applying take fresh lard and apply around where it is sunk; then take a feather and apply the remedy lightly; then take a flatiron or something of the kind, heat it very warm, not hot, and hold near to drive it in. Give one application each day for three days; then take the old blister off with grease. Wait three days and make another blister, which will effect a cure. In very bad cases it is best to apply to the bottom of the foot at the same time. Some are afraid because it takes the hair off; it will come back the same color.—S., Baring, Mo.

The editor adds a word of caution. Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison if taken internally; so be very careful in handling it.

Concrete Silos.

Editor Farmstead:—In a late issue of The Blade, K., of Augusta, Ill., asks about concrete silos. I enclose a clipping from the Rural New Yorker, which may help him. I have seen walls and piers built entirely of Portland cement and coarse gravel, for heavy warehouse underpinning, and small buildings are often made with Akron cement and gravel. A circular silo is much stronger than a square one, and ensilage keeps very much better in a round silo than in one with square corners.—G., Orangeville, O.

The clipping referred to is herewith given:

My concrete barn, built over twenty years ago, has been satisfactory in every way. There are two important things in the construction—plenty of stones and an abundance of good creek-gravel. If these two materials are close at hand, concrete buildings can be put up cheaper than any other kind, and they are far more desirable.

My barn seventy-five feet long, sixty-five feet wide, and the walls are twenty-five feet high, with a partition wall which runs the entire length on one side, where I had silos with a capacity of five hundred tons, arranged in the building. I set my studding wherever walls were to be built, and inside placed boxes made of two ten-inch hemlock boards, which were filled with concrete, and moved up the studding daily and filled again, this process being continued until the walls were completed.

The proportions were as follows: One barrel of lime, one barrel of Rosendale cement and twelve barrels of creek-gravel. This material was mixed in mortar-beds. The cement was not put in until the lime was slaked and the gravel added, then all were thoroughly mixed, and wheeled to the walls, where all sizes of stones were thrown into the boxes and bedded in this mortar.

The walls were made sixteen inches thick, with the exception of the silo walls, which were twenty inches. I think fourteen inches would be heavy enough, and I should not make them thicker than that in building again. A space three-fourths of an inch was left between the stones and the side of the box, which allowed the concrete mortar to cover the outside of the stones, making the surface nearly smooth.

There are many farms throughout the country where old stone fences could be utilized in making cheap and durable buildings. The entire cost of the walls from the bottom to the top, including three feet of foundation in the ground, which was made of one barrel of cement to three of gravel, was eight and three-fourths cents a cubic foot. I had no expensive mechanic upon the work. A mechanic receiving four dollars a day was discharged, as he insisted upon having these stones broken up in fine pieces, which would have added greatly to the cost and would not have been better for this purpose. Men who worked for one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents a day, boarding themselves, put up this building at the cost mentioned above for the walls.

There is no expense for painting, the building is cool in summer, warm in winter, and apparently as hard today as the original rock itself. The concrete material, it seems to me, is going to be a solution in the future for buildings of moderate cost.

Sowing Clover Seed.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to E., of Ripley, O., let him sow his clover seed from March 15 to April 15, after danger from hard frost is gone. When sown with oats, cover the same as the oats. One bushel of clover seed will sow about eight acres.—E., Arthur, Ill.

Self-Milking Cows.

Editor Farmstead: I have many questions asked about cows milking themselves. I will say I have a two-year-old heifer that was very bad to suck cows. I put a ring in her nose; that stopped her. I think it would do just as well for a cow that sucked herself. One neighbor has three heifers with rings in their noses. A common bull ring is used.—B., East Rodman, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead: I would like to say to R., of Utica, O., that I think he did not make the stick long enough for that contrivance for the self-milker. If it is made perfectly, a cow cannot get at her teats and consequently canot suck.

To Use Comb Again.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell P., of Northeast, Pa., that he will have to get a honey extractor to take the honey from the combs so they can be used again.—S., Dresden, O.

There are many firms which deal in all kinds of bee supplies. Our Northeast friend should put himself in correspondence with some of them. We cannot print addresses in this column.

Exterminating Sumach.

Editor Farmstead: Over two years ago one of your correspondents wanted some one to tell him how to get rid of sumach. Since that I have learned how. Here is my method. In February, 1902, I had a piece of ground that was entirely taken by sumach and some other weeds. In the month of Fberuary I had a man take a sharp mattock and cut everything close to the ground, while the ground was frozen, so as not to disturb the roots. In June the sumachs were up as high as a man's waist. We then cut them as close to the ground as possible with a mowing machine and scythe. The last of July we ran over it again. This time they were small, only about a foot high. The last of October we cut them again. They were very small and weak. In June, 1903, we cut them again. There were but few to cut. In September we cut them again. There were but few sprouts, and they were very small and weak, but few of them being more than six inches high. If they sprout up again, which I don't think they will, we will cut them in June, which I am sure will be the end of them.—L., Easton, West Virginia.

Apple-tree Borers.

Editor Farmstead: I saw a note asking what to do for borers in apple trees. I used strong lye made from hard wood ashes. Make it strong enough to float an egg. Wash the bodies of the trees with an old broom. It will not hurt the trees. They got into my young orchard and ate some of my trees so badly that the wind broke them down. I tried many things, but lye is the only thing that did any good.—L., Rodney, Mich.

No "Hollow Horn."

Editor Farmstead:—I notice in your issue of Jan. 28 that I am taken to task because I say there is no such disease as "hollow horn." C., of Michigan, tells how his father's cow was treated for a gathering in the head. But he misses the point, he does not attempt to prove that all admit cattle do not have hollow horns. If they do, it is not a disease.

C. says that there is a "pith" inside the horn; that "it will get diseased, and rot, and then it is hollow horn." Now that "pith" happens to be a hard, porous bone, that nature put inside the horn to hold it rigid. If it were to rot, as C. says, the horns, no longer having anything to support them, would hang down by the side of the animal's head, and there would be no difficulty in detecting a case of "hollow horn."

R., of Little, W. Va., says that he "has seen cattle have hollow horn so badly that when you sawed their horns off you could see daylight through the head." Exactly, brother R., and you never will see one any other way. I have dehorned hundreds of cattle, and I have never yet found one that was over two years old that did not have a hollow extending through the head and up into each horn. But don't mistake this for a disease. Nature made cattle this way.

A., of Wallace, N. Y., does not attempt to prove that all grown cattle do not have hollow horns. He tells of a cow that had a gathering in her head.

I knew, when I wrote the Farmstead with regard to "hollow horn," that I was poking a stick into a hornet's nest, and for that reason requested the editor to investigate the matter. The facts are, "hollow horn" is an old, purely imaginary disease, that has been handed down from sire to son for generations. I again earnestly urge that the editor investigate this matter. The intelligent readers of The Blade are entitled to the truth.—W., Elizabethton, Tenn.

The editor knew, when he gave space to W.'s first letter, that he was entirely right in the matter and supposed that his excellent letter would end the matter. It was a surprise to us to see his position controverted. The letter above is entirely correct, and we sincerely trust that, so far as Blade readers are concerned, they will stop splitting cow's tails and boring useless holes in their horns. The case quoted by C. was simply an abscess in the head. R. mistook the natural cavities in the head of cattle for a diseased condition. A.'s case was another of abscess. Come, brethren, let us distinguish between abscesses and natural cavities, and the imaginary disease, hollow horn. Be assured that the Tennessee man is entirely correct.

Fuel for the Farmer.

Prof. Atkinson, of Boston, has been carrying on some experiments that ought to be brought to the notice of every farmer in the United States. In the first place, he has been experimenting with corn stalks and corn roots, which go to waste in such enormous quantities throughout the whole corn belt, in order to devise a fuel which shall compete in the market favorably with coal. While working on that line, Prof. Atkinson has had his attention called to the possibility of making not only the peat of the United States and Canada, but the peat mud and marsh mud, a practicable fuel. Samples were placed in the hands of Prof. Norton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other well equipped chemists, and it was found that this mud material can be transformed into a coke which for domestic use is as convenient as wood and cheaper than any kind of coal, except when obtained near the mines.

This material has at the outset practically no value. It can be mined more cheaply than coal, because it lies near the surface of the ground. The transformation requires only to expel the greater part of the water and compress the material into briquettes. The fuel obtained is said to compare favorably, pound for pound, with the best bituminous coal; and better than that, it is smokeless and burns as readily as wood. It is free from sulphur and lower in ash than any other coke we now have. The denser samples appear much like pine wood in hardness and toughness, and the heat power is at least 75 per cent that of the best anthracite coal.

Prof. Norton estimates that the average mud capacity of boggy land an acre will yield 40,000,000 pounds of fuel, which will be equivalent to 12,000 tons of good coal. In the coking process, the first pound yields very nearly enough gas to coke the next pound. From investigations of large peat bogs in the northern part of Michigan, it has been found that peat moss fills the beaver dams at the rate of about a quarter of an inch a year, and there are mud bogs which have been sounded to the depth of 100 feet without reaching the bottom.

It is hard to make any adequate estimate of what this discovery means to the farmers of the United States, but it seems that they should soon be placed in a position of independence regarding the coal companies and possible strikes.

Hollow Horn Again.

Editor Farmstead:—I note the discussion in the Blade in regard to hollow horn in cattle. I have seen cows with horns as hollow as a shell. I know that veterinarians and others condemn the practice of boring the horn to cure hollow horn, as cruel and barbarous. It is only extreme ignorance for a veterinarian or any one to say that cattle do not have hollow horn or that it is cruel to bore the horn for that disease.

I have bored the horns of cows with a gimlet at different times when I knew they had hollow horn, and there are no more indications of pain shown by the animal when this is done and the horn is hollow, than there is to trim the finger-nail. The horn, when hollow, is just a shell; and when a hole is bored in on one side of the horn, the gimlet will pop through to the other side of the horn the same as boring into any hollow tube. There is no blood, no pain, but a sure cure if the animal is properly cared for. The horn in this disease is always cold, right up to the scalp.

I saw a neighbor farmer once try to bore the horns of his sick cow, which he said had hollow horn (although I told him she had not); and the instant the point of the bit penetrated through the outward shell of the horn the cow tried to break away, and showed every sign of terrible pain. He at once withdrew the bit and the puncture bled profusely. No one need be mistaken about hollow horn. Tap the horn lightly with a knife handle. If hollow, it will sound empty and hollow; if not hollow, it will be like pounding on a solid stick of wood. If the horn is not hollow, there is more or less warmth near the base, even in very cold weather.—W., Fairmont, W. Va.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

Too Much for Her.

Maud—"What book are you reading?"

Irene—"Sartor Resartus."

Maud—"What a queer name! Is it interesting?"

Irene—"No. It's awfully tiresome."

Maud—"What are you reading it for, then?"

Irene—"I've got to write a paper about it at the next meeting of our literary club."

Maud—"What is it about?"

Irene—"I don't know yet. I've only got to the two hundred and fifty-seventh page."—Chicago Tribune.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

THE OLD PLEA.

He "Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

The coffee drinker seldom realizes that coffee contains the drug Caffeine, a serious poison to the heart and nerves thereby causing many other forms of disease, noticeably dyspepsia.

"I was a lover of coffee and used it for many years and did not realize the bad effects I was suffering from its use.

"At first I was troubled with indigestion but did not attribute the trouble to the use of coffee, but thought it arose from other causes. With these attacks I had sick headache, nausea and vomiting. Finally my stomach was in such a condition I could scarcely retain any food.

"I consulted a physician; was told all my troubles came from indigestion, but was not informed what caused the indigestion, so I kept on with the coffee and kept on with the troubles too, and my case continued to grow worse from year to year until it developed into chronic diarrhoea, nausea and severe attacks of vomiting so I could keep nothing on my stomach and became a mere shadow, reduced from 159 to 128 pounds.

"A specialist informed me I had a very severe case of catarrh of the stomach which had got so bad he could do nothing for me and I became convinced my days were numbered.

"Then I chanced to see an article setting forth the good qualities of Postum and explaining how coffee injures people, so I concluded to give Postum a trial. I soon saw the good effects—my headaches were less frequent, nausea and vomiting only came on at long intervals and I was soon a changed man, feeling much better.

"Then I thought I could stand coffee again, but as soon as I tried it my old troubles returned and I again turned to Postum. Would you believe it? I did this three times before I had sense enough to quit coffee for good and keep on with the Postum; the result is I am now a well man with no more headaches, sick stomach or vomiting and have already gained back to 147 pounds." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

COLIC

Hard work and exposure and then long confinement in stables are the causes of much colic among horses. Denied their free life which is natural to them horses contract all manner of bowel, liver and kidney troubles.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine has no equal as a bowel and liver regulator for horses and all kinds of stock. This great stock remedy relieves constipation, aggravated and painful cases of which are called colic. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a mild and natural laxative which leaves no weakening effects. At the same time the action of the stomach is invigorated so that it can properly digest the food. This results in increased strength and weight.

Try a can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine on your horse. It will repay you several times for its cost.

I have found Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine a most excellent remedy in the treatment of colic in horses.
TROY WATRONG,
Valley Furnace, W. Va.

Your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine has proved itself a fine remedy for all kinds of stock. My mare was thin and poor and grain would not fatten her. As soon as I gave her Black-Draught she commenced to get fat.
JOSEPH TICHENOR,
Kelso, I. T.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

John Hay.

M. B., Leetonia, O.: John Hay was born at Salem, Ind., in 1838; graduated at Brown university, in 1858. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in Illinois, where he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. When the latter was inaugurated in 1861, he made Mr. Hay one of his two private secretaries, serving as such to the close of Lincoln's life. His training in statesmanship through those years of civil strife and delicate relations with foreign nations was invaluable. He was appointed ed secretary of legation to France in 1865; then to Austria-Hungary in 1867, serving until late in 1868. Next he was appointed secretary of legation to Spain, returning in 1870. He then became an editorial writer on the New York Tribune, remaining five years. He removed to Cleveland in 1875, his wife being a daughter of Amasa Stone, a wealthy resident of that city. Mr. Hay was appointed assistant secretary of state in 1879, retiring in 1881; was appointed ambassador to Great Britain in 1897, which position he held until he was appointed secretary of state, September 20, 1898. He is one of the greatest of the world's diplomats, and he stands deservedly high with all intelligent Americans without regard to politics.

The Angle-worm.

W. I. R., Brookville, Pa.: The common earth worm, often called angle worm, because of its use as bait in angling, is the lumbricus terrestris, belonging to the abranchiate division of the class of annelids. It has a long, cylindrical, contractile body, divided into many apparent rings (sometimes 150) by transverse wrinklings. Each segment is provided with minute setae or bristles, beginning at the fourteenth ring from the head, four on each side, united in pairs, forming eight longitudinal rows; they are short and rough, and are used in creeping or climbing in the ground. The sense of touch is very acute, as is shown by the quickness with which they retire into the ground when touched, or feel the jar of an approaching footstep. The eyes are wanting. They reproduce by eggs, which are spherical; both sexes are united in the same individual. During the breeding season, from six to nine of the segments (generally from the 26th to the 37th) are developed into a kind of collar, nearly surrounding the body: its follicles secrete a whitish, viscid fluid, used in the formation of the cocoons or egg cases.

Meteorites.

A. C. G., Orangeville, O.: The more important facts as to meteorites are: They never have been found to contain any element not found on the earth; they have furnished no evidence of the existence of life on the body or bodies of which they may have formed a part; they bear no evidence of having been formed in the presence of water, or of the existence of water beyond the earth's atmosphere; they show abundant evidence of igneous origin; they are never like granite in character, but more like certain well-known volcanic rocks containing iron, with this difference: That in the meteors it is metallic iron found in combination with silica and other elements, while in the volcanic rocks mentioned the iron is always in the form of an oxide. Lastly, there is a family resemblance among all meteors, showing a common origin. They vary in the amount of metals in proportion to the non-metallic matter. The most frequent metal is iron, with which nickel is always associated. Cobalt is almost always found with the nickel, as is the case with the two metals on the earth. Tin and copper are often found in small quantity. Occasionally graphite (black lead) is found. We do not know where the meteorite is which Peary brought from Greenland.

Thomas A. Edison.

W. P. S., Birds, Ill.: Thomas Alva Edison was born in Milan, O., in 1847. At 13 he became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk railway, and later learned telegraphy; worked as an operator at various places in the United States and Canada. He invented many telegraphic appliances, the first being an automatic repeater; this was followed by the duplex, quadruplex and sextuplex systems of transmission; the carbon telegraph transmitter; the micro-tasimeter, for detecting minute changes in temperature; the megaphone; the phonograph; the aerophone; the incandescent lamp and light system; the kinetoscope, and scores of other inventions.

Our Market Reports.

J. A. Q., Princeton, Ind.: The Weekly Blade goes to press at 5 o'clock every Tuesday afternoon, and the market quotations given are those of Tuesday afternoon. The edition is printed during Tuesday night. Hence it is impossible for us to give later market quotations.

Interest on Government Bonds.

When a national bank is established and deposits these bonds with the government, do the banks receive the interest on said bonds from the government, or do the banks pay the interest on said bonds to the government?—G. W. S., Smithville, Pa.

Suppose you were appointed to some position of trust, for which it was necessary to give bond in $10,000, and you should buy $10,000 in Pittsburg city bonds, or of Pennsylvania railroad bonds, and deposit as security; would that prevent you drawing the interest on the bonds, either from the city of Pittsburg or from the railroad company, as it became due? The bonds belong to you, and you are entitled to the interest of course.

Well, it is just the same if they were government bonds, and you were a national bank. The bonds belong to the bank and it is entitled to the interest, of course. The mere fact that the bonds were deposited by the bank does not alter the case at all. You must remember that the bank has to buy the bonds in the market, of whoever will sell, and pay out cash for them. It is singular that any one could ever imagine any other course.

England's Revenue.

Does Great Britain receive any revenue from Canada, either directly or indirectly? If not, how and from what source does England derive her revenue, which is so enormously large that it maintains the greatest navy of the world, and so many forts and fortifications nearly all over the world?—J. C., Wentworth, S. D.

Great Britain receives no revenue from Canada, and in fact from none of her colonies, except in the case of India and perhaps others, where the colonial government meets part of the military expenses. The British revenues are derived from customs duties, excise taxes (similar to our revenue taxes), stamp duties, land tax and house duty, property and income tax, the postoffice and telegraph service, a share of the profits of the Bank of England, and some smaller items.

Measuring Rainfall.

Please explain how rainfall is measured.—D. G. K., Rockford, Mich.

Rainfall is measured by a rain-gauge, which is simply a wide-mouthed funnel which catches the falling rain and carries it into a narrow cylindrical glass vessel, graduated on the side, by which the depth of water is measured. If the mouth of the funnel is ten times the area of the cylinder, then an inch of water in the latter means one-tenth of an inch actual rainfall.

Amelia E. Barr.

Will you please give a sketch of Amelia E. Barr and her standard as a writer of fiction?—P. R. D., Jefferson, N. Y.

Mrs. Amelia Edith Huddleston Barr, the English writer, was born at Ulverston, Lancashire, England, in 1831. She has written many novels which were popular. Of late years she has turned her attention to the antiquities of Egypt.

The Panama Canal.

How wide and how deep is the Panama canal to be?—T. H., Martinsburg, O.

The Isthmian canal commission, which reported to congress a year ago, made some changes in the French plans for the work. They reported in favor of a canal whose section, in firm earth or rock, shall be 150 feet wide at the bottom, 269 feet wide at top, and 35 feet deep. These dimensions, as to width, will be suitably modified for the harbors, for soft ground, or wherever required by unusual conditions. The depth, of course, will be the same everywhere. This will give a channel which can be used by the largest ships now afloat. The locks will be 740 feet long inside, and 84 feet wide—more than large enough to accommodate any vessel now afloat or planned to be built.

Flying Machines at World's Fair.

Have the St. Louis Exposition authorities offered a prize for airships to compete for? If so, what are the conditions, and who has charge of the contest?—Reader, Indianola, Iowa.

There is a grand prize of $100,000 offered, under certain stringent rules. There will be four minor prizes, of $3,500, $3,000, $2,000 and $1,500. "Trial heats" will be flown every day, when skies are not stormy from June to October, and several million persons will become chronically "rubber-necked" from gazing skyward. For gas balloons there will be contests, in short and long distance voyaging, with the chief feature a drifting match from St. Louis to the Washington monument. The most conspicuous class of real airships to focus attention in this competition will be the dirigible balloon, of the type most successfully handled by Santos-Dumont. No one can compete in any of these races who has not made a flight over at least a mile and return, with a machine of the same principle as that which he wishes to enter at St. Louis. An entrance fee of $250 must be paid in advance, which will be refunded when the exhibitor occupies the space assigned, with an apparatus conforming to the rules. The regulations for the contest are published in pamphlet form, and would fill two columns of The Blade. Apply to the secretary for all further information.

Devil's Island.

W. H. C., Tobaccoville, N. C.: Devil's Island is a small island off the coast of French Guiana, in the northeastern part of South America. France maintains on the island of Cayenne a penal colony for political offenders. The only thing for which Devil's Island is noted is that it was the place of confinement of Capt. Dreyfus. The island is a small one, and has no inhabitants, other than prisoners and their guards. The "strange noise" is a fake—one of the wonder stories of yellow journalism, to be swallowed by the ignorant and credulous.

James Fennimore Cooper.

H. B., Theresa, Fla.: James Fennimore Cooper was born at Burlington, N. J., in 1789, died at Cooperstown, N. Y., 1851. He was a son of William Cooper, who in 1788 founded the settlement of Cooperstown on Otsego lake, removing thither with his family in 1790. In 1803 young Cooper entered Yale, remaining three years. He became a midshipman in the navy in 1808, married Susan De Lancey in 1811, and resigned from the navy. In 1821, he published The Spy, which met with a success unprecedented in American literature. A brilliant series of novels followed from his pen, the last being The Deerslayer in 1841.

Bruno and Savonarola.

J. A. M., Mt. Vernon, Mo.: Both Giordano Bruno and Girolamo Savonarola were monks, and both fell victims to the church's enemy. Bruno was born in Italy about 1548. He joined the Dominican order of friars in 1563, but left Italy in 1576, to avoid the consequences of his disbelief in the doctrines of transubstantiation and of the immaculate conception of Mary. He returned to Italy 16 years after, but was arrested by the Inquisition and burned at the stake as a heretic at Rome.

Savonarola was born at Ferrara, Italy, in 1452. He joined the Dominicans in 1475, and in 1482 removed to Florence. He brought about a religious revival by his denunciation of the vice and corruption prevailing in the church and in society. For his denouncing Pope Alexander VI he was arrested, tried, strangled and then burned, at the instance of the pope.

Some Fast and Slow.

What is meant by the sun being slow at certain times of the year, and what is the cause?—F. L., Ithaca, Mich.

In the Weekly Blade of Feb. 18, 1902, we had an article over a column long, with a diagram, clearly illustrating the facts. The exact time when the sun is on the meridian varies from day to day, because of the inclination of the earth to the plane of its orbit, and because in some parts of its orbit the earth travels faster than in others.

If you have a clock keeping exact time, the sun and the clock will be together only four times in the year—on April 15, June 15, August 31 and December 31. From Dec. 24 the sun is behind the clock, the difference becoming greater and greater until about Feb. 10, when noon by the sun is about 15 minutes later than by the clock; then it gets less until the two agree on April 15. From this date until June 15, the sun is ahead of the clock. From June 15 to Aug. 31, the sun is slower than the clock. From then it gets ahead of the clock, until Dec. 24. About Oct. 27 the sun is 16 minutes ahead of the clock.

The Treaty of 1846.

J. D. W., Denver, Colo: The treaty of 1846 was made between the United States and the republic of New Granada, as Colombia, was then called. No other nations participated. The most important article of the treaty was that by which the United States obligated itself to maintain unobstructed transit across the isthmus at all times. This right has been exercised many times, in the continual revolutions of the country. This provision of the treaty has been discussed editorially in The Blade many times within the past three months.

After the Spanish discovery and occupation in the sixteenth century, what is now Panama, Colombia and Venezuela was formed into the province of Tierra Firma, governed by a Spanish viceroy. In 1811 a revolution began, and by 1824 all traces of Spanish control had disappeared. In 1819 the province of Tierra Firma and what is now Ecuador, was organized under a government as the republic of Colombia. Venezuela withdrew in 1829, and in 1830 Ecuador did the same. The remainder was organized as the republic of New Granada in 1831.

In 1840 the province of Cartagena seceded from New Granada, and in 1841 Panama and Veragua also seceded. A new constitution was adopted in 1843, under which these three provinces united themselves to New Granada. In 1853, the constitution was altered, the provinces were declared to be merely federated, each being granted the right to assume its independence at any time. This right was exercised by Antioquia in 1856 and by Panama in 1857. In 1863 a new constitution was adopted, the republic of Colombia was erected, and Antioquia and Panama returned to it. This lasted until Panama withdrew on November 3, 1903. For the full story, refer to the February number of the National Geographic Magazine, published at Washington.

Corea.

F. S., Youngstown, O.: The native name of Corea is Cho-son, which means "Morning Calm." It has an area of 84,385 square miles. That is, it is about twice the size of Ohio, or about the same as Kansas. The population in 1890 was 6,510,955, mainly of Mongolian type. It lies in about the same latitude as Italy, but it is colder in winter and hotter in summer than are the same latitudes in Europe. Some of the rivers are frozen from three to five months each year. The products are rice, wheat, beans, cotton, hemp, corn, millet, sesame and ginseng. Iron ore of excellent quality is mined, and there are copper mines in several places. The principal industries are the manufacture of paper, grass mats, split bamboo blinds, oil-paper and silk. Three-fourths of the trade is with Japan, and one-fifth with China. Seoul, the capital (pronounced soul), has a population of 193,000. Corea maintained almost perfect seclusion from 1122 B. C. down to modern times. Japan effected a footing in Corea by treaty in 1876, and treaties were made with China and the United States in 1882, with Germany and Great Britain in 1883, with Italy and Russia in 1884, and with France in 1886.

China's Dowager Empress.

S. D., Hindsboro, Ill.: The term "dowager" is used to distinguish the wife of a prince or person of rank from the wife of the son who has inherited the rank on the death of his father. For instance, while Czar Alexander lived, his wife was the empress of Russia. When he was assassinated by nihilists, and Nicholas, the present czar, came to the throne, the wife of the latter became empress of Russia, while the czar's mother, who still lives, is styled the dowager empress.

The present emperor of China is Kwang Hsu. He is the nephew of the previous emperor. The widow of the latter is the dowager empress. Kwang Hsu is a mere puppet in the hands of the intriguing old dowager, who is the real ruler, though all official acts are in the name of the emperor, of course.

Why We Can't Answer.

N. E. B., Leetonia, O.: The President's cabinet was printed in Bureau of Weekly Blade of January 28, and will not be reprinted until there is a change in it. Refer to your file. You should look over the Bureau of every issue.

For various reasons, but in most cases because we have not the information sought, we can not answer the following: J. S., Glenn, Mich.; P. P. F., Center Point, Iowa; E. C., Alanson, Mich.; J. C. Clarksfield, O.; T. R. R., Bayard, Iowa; J. Y. H., Alvo, Neb.; K. K., Melvin, Kan.

Lincoln's Assassin.

M. L. J., Ashland, Ore.: The conspiracy which ended in the assassination of Lincoln grew out of a plan to abduct him and take him south. There were nine persons more or less implicated. Booth, the head of the conspiracy, was shot and killed while resisting capture. The other eight were tried by a military commission. David E. Harold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne Powell and Mrs. Mary E. Surratt were hanged on July 7, 1865. Three of the others—Michael O'Laughlin, Samuel A. Mudd and Samuel Arnold—were sentenced to hard labor for life on the Dry Tortugas, and the remaining one—Edward Spangler—was sentenced to hard labor for six years at the same place. Of these four, one died there, and the other three were pardoned by President Johnson.

The Rennaisance.

Please tell all about the Renaissance, or revival of learning—how did it affect the world in general, and its importance?—L. O., Herrick, Ill.

The word "renaissance" means new birth, and refers to the revival of learning, which also included scholasticism, the influence of the Saracens and the effects of the crusades. From scholasticism came the university; from the Saracens, the study of the sciences; and from the Crusades, general knowledge, commerce and discovery. From the Renaissance, which began in Italy, came the revival of Greek and Latin literature. It caused a general awakening in all branches of knowledge and the development of the world's resources.

Apocryphal Books of Moses.

Some time ago a request was made concerning the so-called "Sixth and Seventh Books of Moses." We are now able to give the information. The book called as above is an unmitigated humbug and swindle. It purports to give a lot of valuable information, among other things how to make gold. Here is that recipe:

16 parts of platinum.
7 parts of copper.
1 part of zinc.

These are to be put into a covered crucible, with powdered charcoal, and melted until they form a homogeneous mass. The result is a brassy-looking alloy, that nobody but a fool would mistake for gold. We find this book advertised extensively in publications that circulate among farmers. Let it alone. Buy something on modern scientific research, instead of such worthless trash.

J. M. B. writes, evidently, under the erroneous impression that the work is really that of Moses. He is entirely wrong. The above are the facts.

Degrees of Gasoline.

Please explain what is the meaning when speaking of gasoline as 74 or 88 degrees.—U. C. E., Randolph, Pa.

The degree marking of gasoline applies to its gravity, it ranging from 63 to 90 degrees. The higher the degree, the lighter the gasoline. The lighter the gasoline, the more expensive it is, it running through the stills more often, thus increasing the cost.

Deodorized stove gasoline, such as is usually purchased at groceries, ranges from 63 to 68 degrees. There is no legal test for gasoline like there is for refined oil. A flash test is made of refined oil, but all gasoline ignites the moment a blaze comes in contact with it.

State Rights.

J. W. D.: Bald Hill, Pa.: The doctrine of state rights, out of which grew the theory of secession, is practically based on the Tenth amendment to the constitution, which declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." There were, from the first, a class of "strict constructionists" of the constitution, who argued that the national government has no authority unless it is expressly given in the constitution. This position has always been the fundamental one of the Democratic party. But there are many powers which are inherent in sovereignty, which are not expressly mentioned in the constitution. For instance, it does not give the national government power to acquire foreign territory, and, in 1803, when President Jefferson, who was a strict constructionist, bought Louisiana, he did not believe the government had the power to do so, and suggested that an amendment be added to the constitution. This was not done, because the national government has the power to carry on war, and one result of war is the acquisition of territory; and if the government has power to acquire territory by war, it certainly has power to acquire it in other ways. The Tenth amendment does not say "expressly" delegated; it leaves the way open for the exercise of powers inherent in all independent governments, whether they are enumerated in the constitution or not.

Finding Day of Week.

M. M. B., Crouse, N. C., sends us the following method of finding the day of the week on which any date falls:

Take the last two figures of the given year and add one-fourth of itself to it; add also to this the day of the month and the ratio of the month, and divide the sum by 7; the remainder will be the day of the week, 1 denoting Sunday, 2 Monday, 3 Tuesday, and so on, and when there is no remainder, it is Saturday.

Ratio—For February, March and November is 6; for September and December, 1; for April and July, 2; for May, 4; for January and October, 3; for August 5, and for June 0.

Example—On what day of the week was John born, the date being Sept. 16, 1841?

Last two figures of year	41
One-fourth of 41	10
Day of month	16
Ratio	1
Total	68

Divide 68 by 7; the quotient is 9, with a remainder of 5. Hence, John was born on the 5th day of the week, or Thursday.

The above rule is for the present century; for the last century add 2 before dividing by 7, and for the next century subtract 2 before dividing by 7. For leap years, subtract 1 from the ratio of January and February.

Miscellaneous.

D. T. H., Shawnee, O.: St. George was a Catholic, of course.

M. A. H., Campbellford, Ont.: We know nothing more than we have published.

E. R. D., Mannington, W. Va.: The cent is a legal tender in sums not exceeding 25 cents.

V. E. P., Palmer, Neb.: Send such inquiries to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

R. R. L., Fort Mountain, Ga.: In such cases, the practical question is always whether it is worth a long and costly war.

G. W. K., Gridley, W. Va.: Captain Delaplace was the British commander of Ticonderoga when Ethan Allen captured it.

M. P. B., Caldwell, O.: Miss Bouton's name is accented on the first syllable, which is pronounced like the "bough" of a tree.

H. J. O., Bertrand, Neb.: The effort to send uninstructed delgates to Chicago is part of an effort to defeat the nomination of Roosevelt.

E. O. S., Point Pleasant, W. Va.: Get a bookseller to order it for you, and read the Rules. "Don't ask us where you can buy anything."

S. S., Lompoc, Cal.: The only way probably, is to advertise for them, as they seem to be out of print. We do not deal in books of any kind.

C. A. S., Horton, Mich.: All gold and silver coins of five francs and over are full legal tender in France. The minor cons are limited legal tender.

E. C., Bloomingdale, Ill.: A mechanical invention is one that involves a piece of mechanism—such as a reaper, a sewing machine, a belt buckle, and so on.

S. A. G., Byron, Mich.: You must read The Blade more carefully. All about the Cleveland children is told in an answer headed "Grover Cleveland," in Blade of Jan. 21.

J. J. G., Dayton, Wash.: See Blade of Jan. 21. Please go over the Bureau each week, so as not to be asking questions over and over again.

J. W. R., Bristol, Ind.: We think the University of Michigan is mainly supported by appropriations made by the legislature. Why didn't you write to the president at Ann Arbor?

F. I., Ethridge, Tenn.: We published a full description of the leaning tower of Pisa a few months ago, and explained that it leans because the foundation was weak on one side.

H. J. S., South Barre, N. Y.: The only mode of protecting buildings from lightning is by lightning rods. The government has not taken up the subject, because it is settled.

L. N. H., Coleidge, Kan.: The Catholic church recognizes only one ground for divorce—violation of the seventh commandment—and does not permit the marriage of divorced persons by its priests.

E. W. B., Pleasant Hill, Mo.: A postage stamp should always be placed in the upper right hand corner. If you put it in any other place, it means you are a greenhorn.

C. J. Z., Forester, Mich.: This is not an employment bureau. Don't send such questions, for they are of no interest to the mass of our readers. Write to "Superintendent of Life-Saving Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C."

J. H., Mannington, Ill.: The sapphire is transparent blue, but it varies as to the blueness. Many are almost an azure, like the clear sky. The colors most valued are those of the blue of the cornflower, and those of a rich velvety blue.

J. M. G., West Union, W. Va.: The bonds deposited by a national bank in the Treasury are to secure the notes of the bank, not the depositor. The government does not guarantee deposits, and a depositor in a failed national bank can not recover from the government.

J. M. H., Fremont, O.: For mold on books, moisture with lukewarm water, rub it off, and then rub the place dry with a woolen rag. The injury done by the mold can not be repaired. Keep books in a place so dry that mold will not gather.

B. M., Windber, Pa.: We have no space to discuss theoretical conditions, nor have we room to print individual opinions thereon. Neither of the propositions you send will ever be realized—at least not for centuries. Why waste time discussing what would happen if they were realized? Turn your attention to the advance of science, or something else which is practical.

J. R. E., Morristown, O.: We have repeated again and again that there is no premium on the Bland silver dollars (from 1878 to the present) except on a few first issues in 1878, on which the eagle has eight tail feathers instead of seven, and that has a premium of only ten cents. Don't send questions about premiums on coins; the Rules above say we will not answer.

G. C. N., Scullton, Pa.: The verb in the subjunctive is singular or plural, according to its subject. The fact that the form of the verb in the subjunctive is of the same form as the plural does not make it plural. The rule tells you the verb agrees with its subject in number and person. The reason the verb has a particular form is to mark it as subjunctive. Consult a large grammar.

N. A., Decatur, Ind.: To be a great military commander, a man must not only be born with certain essential qualities, but have a thorough technical education in the art of war. Lincoln was a sound adviser as to the ground plans of campaign, but had to depend on trained officers for their proper carrying out.

W. W., Hartford, Mich.: The chief mineral products of Italy are sulphur, marble, granite, alabaster, and some iron and copper. Its agricultural products are grapes and wine, the ordinary cereal grains (wheat, etc.), olives and olive oil, and fruits of many kinds. Silk is an important article of manufacture; the manufacture of cotton thread or fabrics, glass and ceramic wares, of paper, cloth or felt hats, soap, oil candles, wax matches, gloves, and many chemicals, are important. The chief exports are olive oil, oranges and lemons, with their essences and syrups, hemp, sulphur, chemicals and marble.

Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman,

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N.J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your **Vegetable Compound** and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

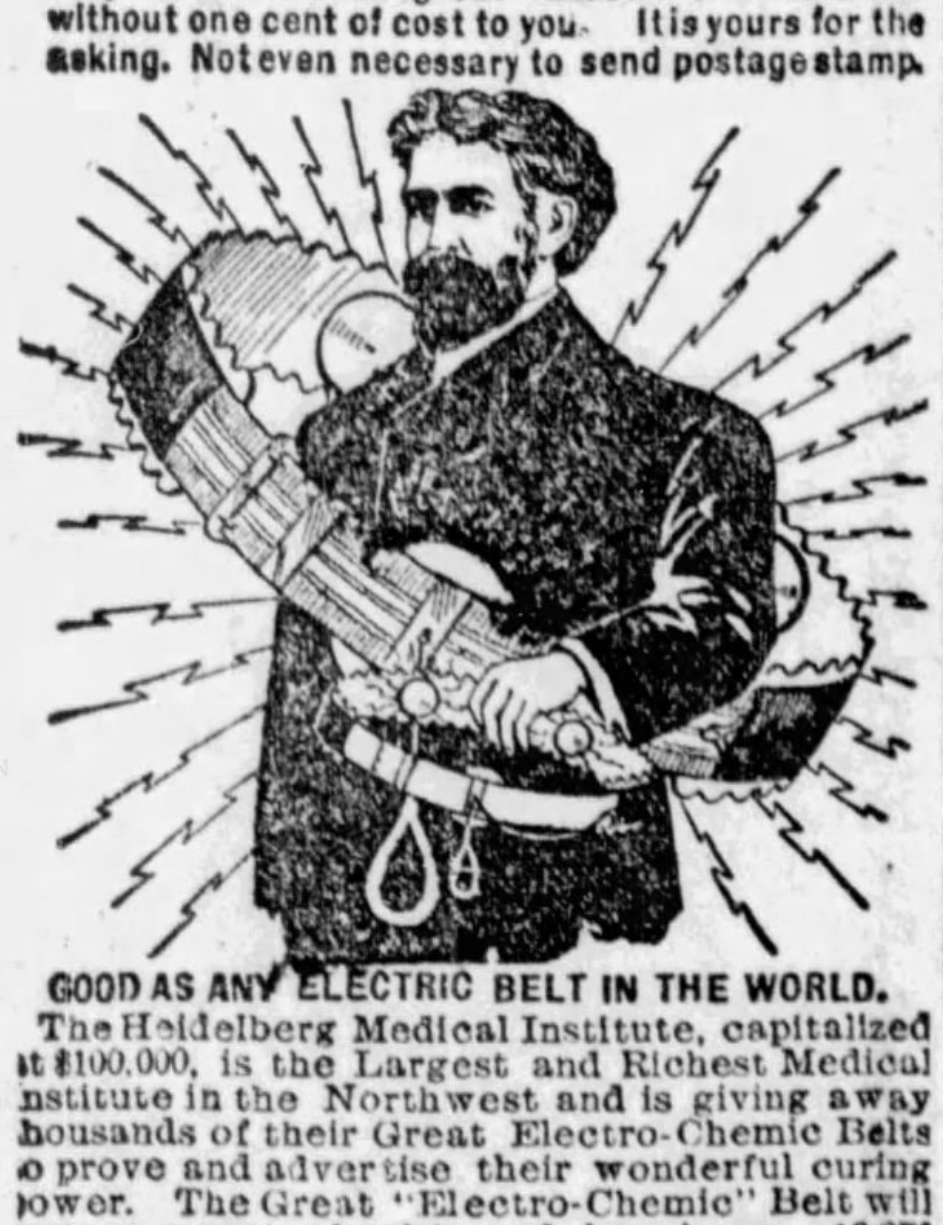
—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.

ELECTRIC BELT SENT FREE

To all Men who Write to the Heidelberg Medical Institute, St. Paul.

Just send your name and address plainly written and they will send their great "Electro-Chemic Belt" without one cent of cost to you. It is yours for the asking. Not even necessary to send postage stamp.



GOOD AS ANY ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD.

The Heidelberg Medical Institute, capitalized at $100,000, is the Largest and Richest Medical Institute in the Northwest and is giving away thousands of their Great Electro-Chemic Belts to prove and advertise their wonderful curing power. The Great "Electro-Chemic" Belt will restore you to health and happiness. 18,976 ailing men recently restored to vim, vigor and perfect manhood. It quickly cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Nervous Exhaustion, Varicocele, Failing Vitality, Kidney Troubles, Liver, Stomach and Sexual Diseases, General Weakness, Lost Nerve Force and many other ailments. It is worth from $20 to $50 to any one. It is given away absolutely free by the master specialist to all those who need the one great curative agent, electricity.

"SUFFERED EIGHTEEN YEARS, CURED AT LAST."

CASE 1768. Eighteen years ago I first noticed symptoms of nervous trouble that afterwards caused me great misery and suffering. I had pains in my back, and spent many restless nights. I had no control of my faculties, so that I was always at a disadvantage in whatever I undertook. I have been using the Electro-Chemic treatment of the Heidelberg Medical Institute about six weeks and I consider myself cured once more, and to be well is worth all a man has. S. T. H.

REMEMBER The Belt is not sent on trial but is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. So write today for the Great Electro-Chemic Belt Free. Mention this paper. Address Dept. 295

HEIDELBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE
Fifth and Robert Sts., ST. PAUL, MINN.

NOT MUCH RACE FRICTION

Less of It Where the Negroes Are Most Numerous.

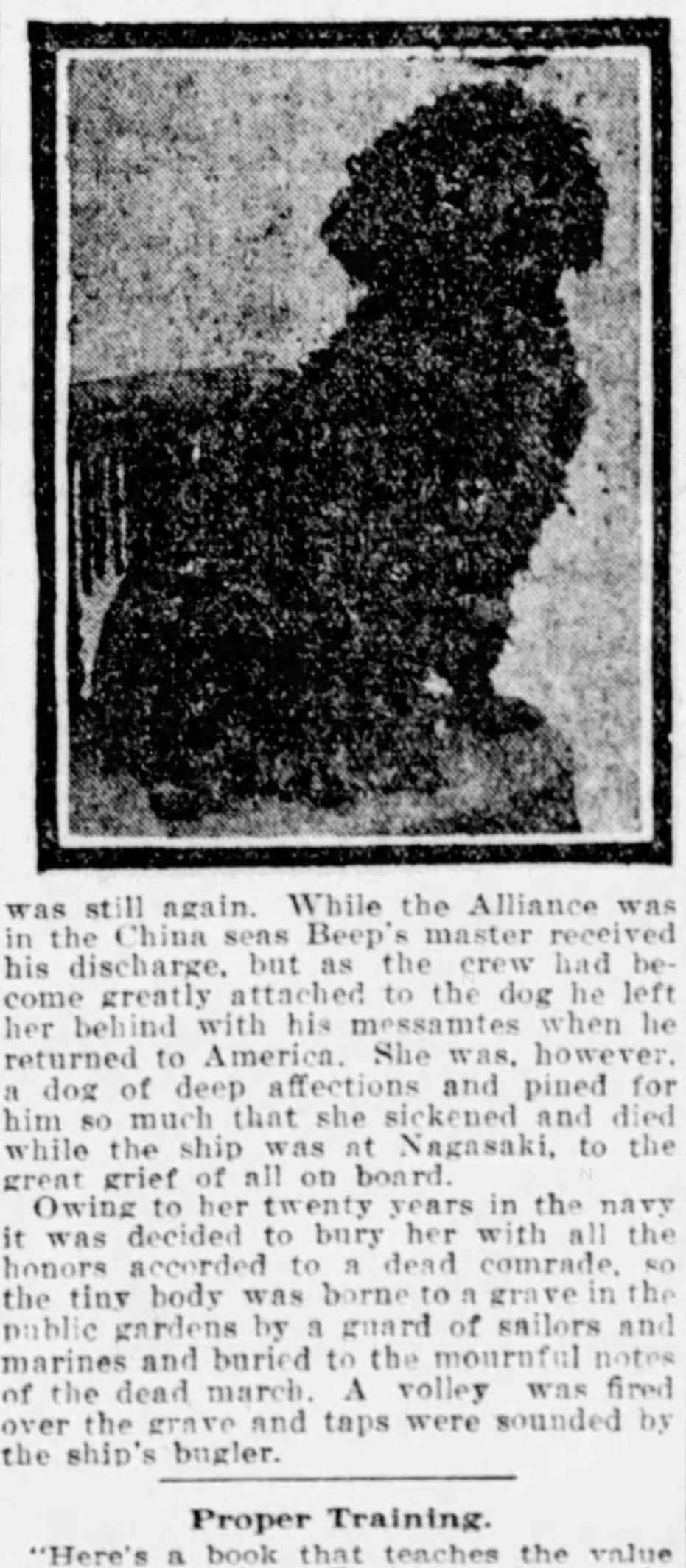
Carl Kelsey in his admirable monograph on "The Negro Farmer," shows how liable the northern teacher has been, beacuse of his contact with the carefully selected few found in negro schools, to take an optimistic view of the race, says the Southern Workman. The leaders of the negro race are often ignorant of the condition of the masses of their people. It is natural that they should endeavor to controvert the attacks that are made, often unfairly, upon their people. Mr. Kelsey has done good service in showing that the conditions are by no means the same in different parts of the south. He shows that in Mississippi there is a great demand for the negro agriculturist, while in other states race antagonism is rapidly growing. He finds that in Mississippi race riots are unknown and calls attention to the fact that there is the least trouble where the negro forms the largest part of the population.

His investigations seem to show that assaults by blacks upon white women occur most frequently where whites and blacks compete for ordinary labor and least frequently where the best whites form a large leading class. The question as to the comparative intelligence of light and dark negroes is one that is not easily settled. After long years of observation Hampton's records show that about an equal number of mulattoes and pure blacks have made advancement in their studies and at their work. While it is probable that the lighter students are possessed of a certain quickness which does not belong to the darker, there is a power of endurance among the blacks that does not belong to their lighter brethren. Certainly Hampton's experience does not justify the conclusions made by A. H. Stone in his recent article in the Atlantic Monthly.

In his second chapter Mr. Kelsey deals with the geographical location of the negroes. There is an evident movement from the high to the low lands in the south. A southern gentleman living in one of the large western counties of Virginia said that he did not know of a single negro farm laborer in his county, though a few years ago all the work was done by blacks. The movement from the border states into the cities has been noteworthy. Washington shows an increase from 10,983 blacks in 1860 to 86,702 in 1902. Other northern and south cities show a great increase of negro population. The tidewater regions of Virginia and North Carolina contain the largest number of blacks. In Georgia they are most numerous in the center of the state and on the coast, in Alabama in the pine hills on the black prairie land, while in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana they occupy the alluvial regions. In cities like Atlanta, where the cracker element among the whites is very large, race feeling is strong, while in Savannah, where there are comparatively few of this element, there is little trouble between the races. Reference has been made to the fact that on some of the Sea Islands, where the negro population is very large and the white population inconsiderable, crimes against white women are unknown.

DOG NAVAL VETERAN.

Many an old man-o'-warsman remembers Beep, of the Ossipee and the Alliance, the intelligent black poodle who passed her long life at sea cruising around the West Indies and voyaging to China and Japan with her master. Beep was a good sailor, but she had a truly feminine horror of guns, and when she observed preparations being made for target practice or a salute she retired to the dark recesses of the storeroom, to remain there until the firing was over and all was still again. While the Alliance was in the China seas Beep's master received his discharge, but as the crew had become greatly attached to the dog he left her behind with his messamtes when he returned to America. She was, however, a dog of deep affections and pined for him so much that she sickened and died while the ship was at Nagasaki, to the great grief of all on board.



Owing to her twenty years in the navy it was decided to bury her with all the honors accorded to a dead comrade, so the tiny body was borne to a grave in the public gardens by a guard of sailors and marines and buried to the mournful notes of the dead march. A volley was fired over the grave and taps were sounded by the ship's bugler.

Proper Training.

"Here's a book that teaches the value of patience under difficulties and the twin doctrines of resignation under suffering and nonresistance."

"Then I must read it. My wife is going to take me to 'Parsifal.'"—Life.

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Don't Send a Penny.

Don't send a penny.
Just wait till you see what I can do.

Let me take the risk. Let me prove up first what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do. The Restorative will gain your friendship, your endorsement, if you test it. And for a whole month you can use it without the slightest risk.

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I will absolutely stand all the cost if it fails. If you say, "It did not help me," that ends it as far as cost to you is concerned. Do you understand me? I am telling it as plainly, as clearly as I can. I want you to know absolutely and without doubt that this offer is made on honor. I have the prescription that cures. My only problem is to convince you that Dr. Shoop's Restorative will cure—is an uncommon remedy. A common remedy could not stand a test like this. It would bankrupt the physician making the offer. And I am succeeding everywhere, and here is the secret of my success. I found invariably that where there was a weakness, the inside nerves were weak. Where there was a lack of vitality, the vital nerves lacked power. Where weak organs were found, I always found weak nerves. Not the nerves commonly thought of, but the vital organs' nerves. The inside—the invisible nerves.

This was a revelation. Then my real success began. Then I combined ingredients that would strengthen, that would vitalize these nerves. That prescription I called a restorative. It is known the world over now as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Thousands are accepting my offer, and only one in each forty writes me that my remedy failed. Just think of it. 39 out of 40 get well, and these are difficult cases, too. And the fortieth has nothing to pay. That is a record I am proud of. It is wrong to stay sick when a chance like this is open. If well, you should tell others who are sick, of my offer. Don't let a sick friend stay sick because he knows not of my offer. Tell him. Get my book for him. Do your duty. You may be sick yourself, sometime. Sick people need help. They appreciate sympathy and aid. Tell me of some sick friend. Let me cure him. Then he will show his gratitude to both of us. Your reward will be his gratitude. Send for the book now. Do not delay.

Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 8528, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men (sealed).
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggists.

Cures Goitre

A well-known Cincinnati physician has discovered a remedy that cures goitre, or thick neck. And to prove this he sends a free trial package so that patients may try and know positively that goitre can be cured. Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 505 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, tell him your age, the size and location of your goitre and how long you have had it and he will be glad to send you free, a large trial package of his home cure, postpaid.

QUEER ORDER OF KNIGHTS

Japanese Policemen Have a Method of Defense Based on Science.

More than 2,500 years ago there sprang into existence in Japan an order of knights who were known as the Samurai. To them were imparted all the learning, the polite breeding and the forms of superiority that mark the gentleman. They were skilled in arms and versed in the arts of war, for they were the emperor's fighting men, and none but they was allowed to bear arms.

As there could not always be war on hand and as it was considered beneath the dignity of the Samurai to go into any ordinary calling, it came about naturally that these little knights found much idle time on their hands. Being men of war, they turned their attention to athletic feats. One among the Samurai conceived the idea of learning by practice the location of every sensitive nerve and muscle in the body.

After that he discovered all the joints of the bones that could be seized in such a way as to give momentary power over the muscles of an adversary. He practiced with his fellow Samurai and thus by degrees was developed the most wonderful system of athletics known in the world. The Japanese call this work jiu-jitsu. The deft pressures applied in the practice of jiu-jitsu produce only momentary pain, but do not really injure the muscles or nerves. In all other things the Japanese are the most polite people in the world, as it follows that even in their fighting they have adopted a humane yet effective method of self-defense. They do not strike out with the clinched fist and seek to bruise, as do the Anglo-Saxon in their boxing contests.

A knowledge of jiu-jitsu enables one almost instantly to convince his opponent that it is useless to fight. There are now schools of jiu-jitsu everywhere in Japan. Every soldier, sailor and policeman is obliged to perfect himself in the system. A Japanese policeman possessed of the art has been known single-handled to reduce to submission and to take to the police station four sturdy sailors of a foreign squadron.

GLOVES IN OLDEN TIMES

They Had a Significance That Has Long Since Departed.

At present the glove has no particular significance. It is worn simply for the warmth it gives or because fashion decrees that it shall form a part of the attire of the man or woman of the world. In the early days everything was not regulated for the people, as it is now, by the government and the law courts. Europe was still young then, and people had rough-and-ready means of dealing with one another, of buying and selling or giving goods and property and settling disputes. A glove, as it was very close indeed to a man's hand, came in course of time to be looked upon as taking the place of the hand itself and sometimes took the man's place and was made to represent him.

For example: To open a fair it was necessary then to have the consent and protection of the great lord in whose country it was going to be held. Those who wished to open the fair would come to the nobleman and petition him to be present. He might be very busy or bored at the idea of having to go, yet he would know that it must be opened or his people would be discontented. So he would say to the leaders of the people, "No, my trusty fellows, I can't open the fair in person, but I will send my glove to do it. You all know my glove. Nobody has one like it in the country. It is the one my lady mother embroidered for me in colored silks and silver wire and it has a deep violet fringe. You can hang it above the entrance of your fair grounds as a sign that you are acting with my permission. If anyone disputes your right or touches his master's glove I will attend to him, that's all!" So the glove would travel in state to open the fair.

TRAPPED IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM

Several instances of sane persons having been interned in lunatic asylums in Paris and the provinces have recently come to public notice. Not long since a professional man, well known in Paris, was carried off to Charenton, the French Colony Hatch, and was kept there until a doctor examined him and declared him to be sane. A case even worse than that has been reported from Lillie. A grocer, living at Hellemes, near that town, received a note the other day directing him to go to the hospital, as his son was very ill there. The grocer did as he was directed, and on entering the establishment was shown an order for his arrest as a dangerous lunatic, signed by a mayor and a doctor. The grocer protested with all his might, but was nevertheless taken off to the lunatics' part of the hospital, where a strait-waistcoat was put on him by the keepers. Then he was shut up for nearly a week in a padded room, in close neighborhood with real madmen, who were howling and shouting day and night. The grocer's friends set to work and obtained his liberation. He states that if he had remained much longer among the madmen he would soon have become as crazy as any of them. He is supposed to be the victim of a conspiracy of his enemies, and an inquiry into his case has been opened.

THE GALLANT WARRIOR.

"Suppose," said the fair grass widow, "that you and I were out strolling along a lonely road, miles and miles from any house and where nobody was likely to come along with a wagon or a buggy for a week, and I should suddenly happen to—to sprain my ankle so that I couldn't walk, what would you do?"

"Well, I'll tell you," replied the colonel, "there's one thing I learned in the army that seems to come in kind of pat here."

"Yes?" she eagerly urged. "Something about first aid to the injured? Ah, colonel, you soldiers must be so handy at such times. What was it you learned in the army?"

"Never to worry before a mule gets sick about the kind of treatment he may need."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Sunday School

WHAT IS SABBATH KEEPING?

The International Sunday-School Lesson for February 21 Is: "Jesus and the Sabbath," Matt. 12:1-13.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Jesus came to earth as the bearer of a new teaching. He was as free from tradition as Adam. His personality was absolutely untrammelled by any conventions. In the spirit of the divine law he came to the people bound hand and foot by its letter. The way in which the Jews of Jesus' time were under the weight of ecclestiastical rules is as difficult for the present generation to conceive as the radical character of his own doctrines. He courageously refused to assume or sanction these burdens too grievous to be borne.

So he soon ran counter to popular prejudices, especially on the subject of the Sabbath, the manner of keeping which has always been a cause of religious contention. It is today very much of a question in America, and the same elements are in conflict. There is a class of well-meaning persons who would bind the sixteenth century Sabbath on the twentieth century, even as the rabbinical traditions were bound upon the Jew of Christ's time. This is a mistaken course. The problem of today is to secure a Sabbath observance that will be in accord with present-day conditions, while not departing from the spirit of God's unchanging decree.

A Feast Day.

Walking through the grain fields one Sabbath morning the disciples of Jesus plucked the ripe grain and ate it. The sharp eyes of the Pharisees saw this, and they promptly took Jesus to task for the infraction of their laws. It is rather suggestive that this first conflict with the Sabbath customs of the time should be in respect to food. It typified the attitude of Jesus, in contrast with that of the Pharisees. They looked upon the Sabbath as rather a fast day; he, as rather a feast day. His view was that the day should minister to man.

This is a fair test of Sabbath-keeping. Does the day, as observed, provide food for man's spirit? Is his better nature enriched and strengthened by it? A well-kept Sabbath is a feast for mind and spirit; yes, and for the body. Any keeping of the day which debilitates rather than recreates is a violation of the Sabbath.

On High Ground.

One of the startling teachings of Jesus was that a man is more important than an institution. He shocked his critics by declaring that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath, supporting his position for their understanding by an appeal to the example of David and the priests. As man is greater than the Sabbath, so Jesus avowed himself greater than the temple and its laws.

The Master dignified and uplifted man at every point, as his gospel is still doing. "Christianity makes its first converts among the lower classes," said a missionary to the Orient the other day, "but it wins the upper classes by showing its effects upon its first converts. When a nobleman sees how the gospel makes a man out of what had been a servile, characterless, cringing creature, bringing new light to his eyes and new purpose to his life, he begins to inquire what the secret of this marvelous change may be." The Jews of Christ's time, like the Chinaman of today, had less regard for the sanctity of man than for the sanctity of a hoary institution.

A well-kept Sabbath is one that helps man and honors God. Its law is the law of liberty, which is the spirit of Christ. If men keep His day in His way, they need not be troubled about the way it was kept a hundred years ago. He is the Lord of the Sabbath and Lord of man; both his servants should serve him.

Love Is Not Blind.

Later in the day of that same Sabbath Jesus went into a synagogue. There he found a man with a withered hand. The situation was an opportunity, perhaps also a temptation. Should he arouse further opposition by healing the man or bow to the sentiment which environed him?

The critics were present and watchful; they even baited him with the question: "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day?" Their hostile attitude really shut their eyes to knowledge, for it was not love, but hate, that prompted it. Hate, not love, is blind. They were not looking for good in Jesus, and they failed to find it, just as those who maintain a censorious attitude toward religion today can see nothing but blemishes in the character of Christians. Love is the best interpreter: sympathy is essential to understanding. So these critics who would rather see a suffering brother go unhelped than have one of their pet traditions violated, learned no new truth that day.

Challenging Opposition.

The young Teacher boldly took up the gage of battle thrown down to him by the Pharisees. He met them on their own level, and, in scorching words, held up the inhumanity and selfishness of the law which rated a dumb brute above a human being. He would not turn aside from his purpose to heal because of their opposition. He was the knightliest soldier that ever battled for the truth, and no menace to himself could turn him aside from following his convictions.

The smallness and narrowness of the times he was obliged to combat. The Pharisees were a company of quibblers. They contended over trifles and ignored essentials. As Jesus later said, they paid tithes of mint and cumin, but neglected the weightier matters of the law. This is an occasion upon which every Sunday school teacher should impress his scholars with the mistakenness of magnifying the unimportant. It is to be feared that often the trivial points of a Sunday school lesson are so fully debated in the Sunday school class that its main point is overlooked entirely.

The Miracle Wrought.

After his first statement of his newer, better teaching of Sabbath keeping, Jesus turned to the man with the withered hand and, while every eye was strained to see what he would do, he uttered the dramatic command: "Stretch forth thy hand;" "and he stretched it forth, and it was restored whole, as the other." The breaking of the Sabbath meant the mending of the man.

In a buzz of wonder and indignation the synagogue meeting broke up. The healed man and his friends, the simple-hearted, plain-thinking people, who are in the majority everywhere, rejoiced over the miraculous cure, but the Pharisees, who, in their bigoted blindness and hate, violated the spirit of the Sabbath by the sentiment they harbored, went forth to plot murder. As has more than once been the case in history, they resorted to unholy means for the support of what they believed to be a holy cause.

A Serene Iconoclast.

The calmest member of that company was Christ. He who had not hesitated to sow seeds of truth even when he knew that the first harvest would be a crop of enemies, went on his way serene and steadfast, grieving only at the bitterness and hardness of heart of these teachers of the law who had failed to grasp the first significance of the law.

ELECTRICITY THE SOURCE OF LIFE

There is good reason for believing that the chemical, as well as the physical changes of protoplasm, are produced by alterations in electrical conditions, and that the remarkable chemical powers of protoplasm shown in its synthesis and decompositions are in reality electrical, and resemble those produced in electrolysis by the action of a curent. When, for example, an electric charge is removed from an organic compound, it decomposes and new compounds arise. We can therefore say that those substances will poison the protoplasm which give up or part with their charges easily. Substances which give up their charges with especial ease are mercury and silver, which are accordingly very poisonous. We are even able, from electrical data recently obtained, to calculate approximately for any salt how much will be necessary to kill a given protoplasm in a given time.

It may fairly be said, then, that the forces of protoplasm are electrical in large part at least, and that they give rise under these special conditions to the phenomena which constitute life. This is of course, quite different from saying that electricity is life. Life is a name we give to a group of phenomena; while electricity plays a part in producing these it is not itself the phenomena.

RUB ON
Painkiller
and the Rheumatism's gone.

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From Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble

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A New Discovery, but Not a Patent Medicine.

Dr. Redwell relates an interesting account of what he considers a remarkable case of acute stomach trouble and chronic dyspepsia by the use of the new discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

He says: "The patient was a man who had suffered, to my knowledge, for years with dyspepsia. Everything he ate seemed to sour and create gases in the stomach. He had pains like rheumatism in the back, shoulder blades and limbs, fullness and distress after eating, poor appetite, and loss of flesh; the heart became affected, causing palpitation and sleeplessness at night.

"I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment I finally bought a 50 cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at a drug store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given, and after he had used four boxes he was to all appearances fully cured.

"There was no more acidity or sour, watery risings, no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous and he has gained between 10 and 12 pounds in weight of solid, healthy flesh.

"Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are advertised and sold in drug stores, yet I consider them a most valuable addition to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and can be given to children or invalids or in any condition of the stomach with perfect safety, being harmless and containing nothing but fruit and vegetable essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal.

"Without any question they are the safest, most effective cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and all derangements of the stomach, however slight or severe."

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REMEMBER.

The time may come in that far-fabled land
Which we are taught Death opens to our view,
When I, with tearful eyes, shall vainly sue
For the dear touch of a familiar hand,
The look of eyes that ever understand,
The kiss from lips whose kiss and word are true.
O grant me this—when I shall call to you,
In loneliness, from that so distant strand;
If you should hear me in the hush of eve,
Breathe something tender for me to the night,
E'en if your heart has now forgot me quite;
For I, so far away, must needs believe.
Then, in my darkness, I shall see a light,
Your love for me—and I shall cease to grieve.

—E. H. Sothern, in Harper's Weekly.

The Wretch.

Wife—I must have some money. I've got to have a new hat; I can't bear the old one.

Husband—You don't like anything that's old, eh?

Wife—No, I detest it.

Husband—Well, here's a crisp new $3 note. I've got a $50 note in my pocket, but, unfortunately, it's old.—Philadelphia Ledger

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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OUR NEW SERIAL.

It Will Begin in Next Week's Issue of The Blade.

We feel confident that every reader who has perused The Whip Hand, the serial which closes in this issue, will agree with what we said when we announced it—that it alone is worth more than the year's subscription. It is now issued in book form by Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York, at $1.50. Yet the readers of The Blade, during the present year, will get three or four $1.50 books in the form of serials, besides all the other valuable things contained in every one of the 52 issues for the twelvemonth.

Next week ke shall begin the publication of a new serial, written expressly for The Blade. It is entitled:

HOW FLANDERS PLAYED THE GAME

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

BY F. L. DUSTMAN.

This is a very clever tale of county politics in Ohio, drawn from life. There is not an event set down in it but has actually occurred, to the positive knowledge of the author. Withal, it is a good story for people who do not understand how deeply the saloon is involved in unclean political manipulations. And it will be read with interest by the women of the great Blade family, for it is a powerful picture of the undeserved evils which come to wives and mothers through the political ambitions of men.

Don't fail to read it from the opening chapter. Especially should young men read it, that they may understand what unscrupulous political leaders can do and are doing, and how honest voters are misled into supporting their selfish and unworthy schemes.

The "game" which Flanders played was the game of politics; and there are hundreds of men like Flanders. Read the story! It will prove worth while, and it begins next week.

THE FAR EASTERN CAMPAIGN

Japan opened the bloody drama of international conflict at a pace which, of course, is too rapid to be kept up. The Tokio statesmen understand that they are in a contest with a more powerful nation than their own, and that only by superior skill, more intense activity and greater resourcefulness can they hope to equalize conditions in the struggle with the lumbering giant of the North.

The Russians displayed a most extraordinary supineness, if not an utter inability to grasp the situation. The logical plan of the Japanese, in case of war, was so obvious that they themselves made no effort to conceal it. Ten days before the breaking off of diplomatic relations, a New York newspaper printed a cable letter from Japan in which was an interview with a high official. That gentleman stated that, in case of war, Japan would strike at once at the Russian fleet, and throw an army into Corea. It was patent to all that Japan, an island empire, with most of its principal cities seaports, could best defend herself by destroying her foe's sea-power at once. This would prevent invasion, and leave the sea-way clear to land her armies in Corea and on Russian territory.

Yet, in face of these facts, which the Russian officers had every opportunity to know perfectly well, their vessels at Port Arthur were unprepared, and allowed themselves to be surprised by the Japanese torpedo boats. While it was well known that an immediate attempt would be made to invade Corea, and the moral certainty that this would be done at Chemulpo, from which the capital, Seoul, is only 26 miles inland, no preparations were made to dispute a landing. Four cruisers were lying in the harbor when the Japanese cruisers, convoying the army transports, appeared in the offing. The two Russian ships were destroyed, of course, and Russia lost the opportunity to cripple her enemy's fleet and capture 5,000 men on the transports.

The portion of the fleet remaining at Port Arthur is practically bottled up in the harbor, as Cervera was at Santiago. The Russian vessels at Vladivostok are still in the ice, and can neither be used for offensive work nor be attacked, until the spring break-up comes. Meanwhile, the Japanese cruisers are gathering in Russian passenger steamers, whalers and freighters, from the Yellow Sea northward.

Japan has thus scored heavily at the opening; but it does not follow that she will be equally successful on the land. She has yet to test her agile infantry against the dull courage of the Russian soldiery. The Russ is a stolid fighter, with the courage of tenacity. The bravery of the Japanese is unquestioned, but the world awaits anxiously to see the outcome of battle between Slav and Jap.

It is a safe bet that but one name will go before the Republican national convention at Chicago, and that name is Theodore Roosevelt.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA.

The death of Senator Hanna is mourned by the entire country. He was without doubt the best known man in political life, President Roosevelt alone excepted. Yet his career in active politics was a much shorter span than that of many another party leader, who fills a far narrower angle in the public eye. It covered less than ten years. The story of his entree on the stage of national affairs is familiar, yet it will bear repeating.

For many years a strong personal and political friendship existed between Mr. Hanna and William McKinley. The former held the statemanship of the latter in high esteem, and he believed that McKinley would one day be called to the Presidency. When a Democratic legislature gerrymandered the Ohio Congressional districts with the express purpose of ending the career in the House of the author of the McKinley bill, Mr. Hanna joined energetically in the Republican vindication of McKinley by electing him governor of the state.

The period of hard times which followed the election of Cleveland in 1892, was accentuated by the workings of the misbegotten Wilson tariff bill. The people of the United States, realizing their blunder on the tariff issue, turned toward protection; and Governor McKinley, its most conspicuous advocate, stood first in their minds as their candidate for the next President. Mr. Hanna realized that McKinley's hour had struck. In 1895 he set himself to work to marshal the hosts of McKinley men in the Republican ranks; and the nomination of his friend at St. Louis in 1896 was the result.

But this was but the beginning of the task Mr. Hanna had undertaken. The free silver craze was sweeping the West like a prairie fire. At McKinley's request, Mr. Hanna took the national chairmanship, and conducted the most remarkable campaign of education ever seen in our political history. The victory won under his lead was as magnificent as it was sweeping. Then came a vacancy in an Ohio Senatorship, caused by the acceptance of a cabinet position by Senator John Sherman, and Mr. Hanna was appointed to the vacancy. Next followed the campaign for his election by the legislature to the remainder of the unexpired term, and for the full term. The factional fight in the legislature will not soon be forgotten; but Mr. Hanna was victorious.

He was in his 58th year when he entered actively upon the task of placing William McKinley in the Presidential chair. His life had been one of very active business, and he had succeeded in amassing a handsome fortune. So soon as he became a conspicuous political factor, he was made the chief target by the opposition. No man was ever more mercilessly cartooned and pictorially maligned. He was denounced as a "plutocrat," the active agent of the "money devil," and as the enemy of the people. All this but stirred him to greater energy. He took to the stump, and though never a trained orator, his earnestness, sincerity, and his ruggedly plain presentation of facts, won his hearers. The very vilification to which he was subjected made him a magnet. The voters flocked to hear him; and, hearing him, they were convinced, and became his friends. Senator Hanna was a concrete example of the fact that good business sense is good politics.

In the Senate, his innate force of character, his straightforward methods, his integrity of purpose, made him an acknowledged leader. His work in the Civic Federation convinced organized labor that he was its friend instead of its enemy. The bitter antagonisms disappeared. His re-election to the Senate by the unanimous vote of the Republican majority in the Ohio legislature, but little more than a month ago, was his triumph and his vindication. He died with but one unfulfilled wish as a publicist—that he might live to end the chronic strife between labor and capital. Even the Presidency was really within his reach, had he lived; for he stood easily second to Theodore Roosevelt in favor with the masses of the Republican party, and he would probably have been the nominee in 1908, had his life been prolonged, and his health permitted. His death leaves a vacancy that is hard to fill, and the sense of loss among the people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is second only to the universal mourning at the untimely taking off of the lamented McKinley.

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY.

To the victor belongs the spoil. When the war between Japan and Russia is ended, what will the nation that triumphs claim as the legitimate fruit of the victory?

In the last war between Russia and Turkey, the former's armies pressed forward until they were close upon Constantinople—the glittering prize which has been the desire of the Russian government ever since the days of Peter the Great. The city was at last within grasp—the ancient center of the Eastern Empire, perhaps the most favorably situated city in the world for an imperial and commercial capital. But the other powers of Europe commanded a halt, and deprived the empire of the North of the reward for which she had so long planned, and for which she had spent so much blood and treasure.

A few years ago, when Japan won the war against China, she proposed to retain Port Arthur and place Corea within her own sphere of influence. But she was denied the victor's privilege. The powers interfered, and compelled her to relinquish her designs upon Port Arthur and any other portion of Manchuria—then under undisputed Chinese control. What will be done when the present war is fought out? Will the powers intervene to prevent any territorial grab?

It is not germane to the question to answer that neither Russia nor Japan has any right whatever in Manchuria or Corea. When it comes to war, might makes right today, as has ever been the case. Secretary Hay's note to the powers proposes to limit the area over which warlike operations shall be conducted, to keep China out of it, and thus, presumably, limit the territory that may become the spoil of war to Manchuria, Corea, and Japanese or Russian areas.

The growl tht has gone up from the inspired press of St. Petersburg over the Hay proposition is significant. It means that Russia, in case she wins, proposes to proceed to the partition of China. That she will be allowed to carry this out, even if successful, is very doubtful. France, Germany and England all have covetous eyes upon China's vast areas, and their natural jealousies will doubtless prevent any absorption by Russia other than of Manchuria or Corea.

RUSH IN YOUR PREFERENCES!

But Mail Nothing Later Than Saturday February 27.

Who is your preference for the Republican Presidential nomination?

The responses to the above question are gratifyingly large. Postal cards, letters, long lists of voters who name their preferences, pour in upon us by every mail. We did not anticipate so deep an interest, nor so splendid a response.

We wish to close the polls on March 1. Hence, please be prompt, and mail us nothing on this subject later than Saturday, February 27.

The lamented death of Senator Hanna makes no change. The politicians who have been working, against the late Senator's desire, to secure delegates for him, will not cease their work now that he has gone. They were working for Hanna simply because he seemed to them the most available and strongest man to pit against Roosevelt. Now they will endeavor to concentrate upon some other Republican statesman. And the voters who do not wish Roosevelt to be the nominee, will not become Roosevelt men by the death of the Ohio Senator. They will turn to some other man.

Send us lists of names of voters, giving their postoffice addresses (including number of route, if on rural free delivery); or send us simply the result of a personal canvass, as many are doing. Here is one, for example: "I have asked your question of 137 Republican voters in this township. Of these — are for —, — for —, — for —," and so on. Or, one comrade writes: "There were 35 present at the meeting last night of our G. A. R. post. Their preferences, are," etc.

Or, if you have not time nor opportunity to do this, simply address a postal card, "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," then turn it over, write the name of the man you prefer for the Republican Presidential nomination, giving also your name and postoffice address, and mail that. Tell all your Republican friends, and ask them to send us their preference in the same way.

Please do it as soon as possible—and, once more, let us remind you to mail them on or before Saturday, February 27.

SECRETARY HAY'S NOTE.

Secretary Hay's note to the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany is well characterized as "a step of the utmost importance, which may have the most far-reaching consequences." He proposes that these three powers shall join the United States in serving notice on Russia and Japan that the war must not involve any other portion of the Chinese empire than Manchuria. It is proper that these four powers should take steps for the protection of China, for they, with Japan and Russia, were the signatories to the Pekin protocol, at the close of the Boxer uprising in 1900.

Secretary Hay's note is not a bit of rash meddling in matters with which we have no concern, as some political opponents of the administration assert. On the contrary, it is a wise and statesmanlike precaution against probable trouble which, should it occur, would involve the sending of an armed land force to China for the protection of the persons and property of the many Americans in that country. China is in a state of terror concerning Russia. The imperial court fears that, on some pretext or other, the Russians will seize Pekin. This would man the flight of the court and a fanatical uprising against foreigners, similar to the Boxer uprising four years ago. This would necessitate another expedition by the four governments to protect their citizens.

The government of Great Britain has assured our state department of its cooperation, and that of Germany indicates a willingness to accept the proposition. France is hampered, of course, by her alliance with Russia. She cordially approves of the principle of maintaining the integrity of China, while unwilling to do anything that may interfere seriously with Russia's plans. This probably means that she will communicate with Russia, and give her assent in a qualified way.

Mr. Hay's note does not include Manchuria because that province, while properly a part of the Chinese empire, is in military possession of Russia. This occupancy is one of the causes of the war; hence there must be a free hand given to Japan to drive out the Slav invader, and to Russia to hold the province if she can. Corea is an independent country, but its ultimate fate depends upon the issue of the conflict. If Japan gains the day, it will pass under the protection of Japan, and be recognized as entirely within her sphere of influence; while if Russia is the victor it will be absorbed into the maw of the insatiate monster of the North.

The probability that Russia would refuse to obey a notice from the four powers is too remote to be considered. She will have all she can manage with Japan as a foe, without defying the will of the four greatest world-powers outside of herself. The value of this united action would be especially great after the war is ended, and peace conditions are under discussion. It would eliminate China entirely from the discussion, because it insures her territorial integrity. Even were she victor, Russia would not dare ignore the demand of the four powers.

A SINGULAR ASSERTION.

The Detroit Journal, concluding an editorial in which the triumph of Russia is predicted in the present conflict, adds this queer remark:

> And still the fact cannot be disguised that it is a war between Christian and heathen, a war between a civilization with which we are familiar and a veneer of civilization whose triumph would lead us we know not where. American sympathy as a whole will not be with the heathen.

This is an echo of an editorial utterance, evidently officially inspired, in the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, a week or more ago, in which the cabinets of Europe were called upon to realize that war between Russia and Japan would be one between "Christianity and heathenism."

If Russia is an exemplar of Christianity in her treatment of weaker nations, in her tyrannical government of her own people, in her policy of keeping them sunk in ignorance and superstition, then give us Japanese heathenism every time. The solemn mockery of the czar and his entourage going in public to supplicate the Almighty to give success to the Russion arms, is a blasphemous defiance of the Most High, nothing less. In point of civilization, the Japanese people are far in advance of the Russians, and the triumph of the island empire in the war will be a victory for progress, for civilization, for enlightenment, against the degrading conditions which blight the Russian empire.

PHILLIPPINE DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Taft, in his last report as governor of the Philippines, showed that the conditions in the islands are now ripe for a period of constructive development. He urged that during the next ten years railroads, electric and steam; improved wagon roads and new coastwise steamer lines shall revolutionize the interior and inter-island trade, and have a vast effect on the volume of insular exports.

To pave the way for this work, he recommended that the Philippine commission be granted the authority, with the approval of the Secretary of War and the President, to enter into contracts with the railway companies to whom franchises for the construction of roads shall be granted, by which an income of not exceeding 4 per cent, and probably not more than 3 per cent, shall be guaranteed on the investment, the amount to be fixed in the law. This method of financial encouragement is declared to be much preferable to the granting of lands, or other forms of government subsidy. He urged certain tariff reductions, and the authorization of bond issues by the commission to a limited amount for permanent improvements.

His recommendations are entitled to high consideration, for he is thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the islands, and with the conditions to be met. Hence these are the practical steps which he deems most proper and feasible whereby the vital question of easy and rapid communication shall be solved. It is a most excellent thing for the Philippines and their people that Mr. Taft is at the head of the War department, which has so much to do with insular affairs.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN; HIS UNFINISHED WORK

Ninety-five years ago yesterday Abraham Lincoln first saw the light. In a frontier log cabin, in the wilds of Kentucky, to obscure parents, was born he whose name, revered throughout the world, stands second only to that of Washington in our annals. The country could have had no wiser nor more competent executive through the mighty struggle of the civil war; nor did any greater single misfortune ever happen in our history than the "deep damnation of his taking off" by the hand of a fanatical zealot—his death before he had completed his work.

This fact has been clearly brought to the front in recent years by the methods employed in the South to nullify the negro vote. This movement has steadily progressed until it seems probable that all the old slave states will fall into line. Equally significant to the thoughtful observer is the fact that the majority of the people of the North seem to acquiesce in having this done. Here and there a campaign orator raises his voice to denounce the suppression of the negro vote as a violation of the war amendments to the constitution. But popular feeling is so quiescent that there is no demand that the question shall be decided authoritatively whether the "grandfather clause" in Southern state constitutions does or does not conflict with the constitution of the United States. Why is not a case brought and carried to the Supreme court, that a final decision may be had?

But this neglect to obtain a judicial interpretation of the prohibition in the Fifteenth Amendment is not as remarkable as the utter failure of Congress to do its plain duty in enforcing the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment. That section declares that, when the right to vote is denied to male citizens of 21 years or over, the basis of representation in that state "SHALL be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state." Note that the language is "shall," not "may." It is mandatory on Congress; it permits no evasion. Yet Congress evades it!

Probably a majority of whites in the old slave states and a number in the North, believe that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were ill-advised measures, and that they should be ignored. But it needs no argument to show the danger of tacitly permitting any part of the organic law of the nation to be disregarded. It affords a precedent for disregarding others. But without discussing this point, let us consider whether, had Abraham Lincoln lived, the problems of reconstruction, and of the status to be given to the eight millions of emancipated slaves, would have been solved in the manner they were?

The answer must be in the negative. With the surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, Lincoln's attention was at once directed to the re-inauguration of national authority over the South. On the evening of April 11, at a celebration of the triumph of the Union, Mr. Lincoln made his last public address. In it he said the question of reconstruction, by the final victory, "is pressed more closely upon us. It is fraught with great difficulty. Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we, the loyal people, differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner and measure of reconstruction."

Then he went on to defend himself from the censures of those who were opposed to the new state government set up in Louisiana. He announced his intention to sustain it until he was convinced of the unwisdom of its provisions. He ended by saying:

> So great peculiarities pertain to each state, and such important and sudden changes occur in the same state, and withal so new and unprecedented is the whole case, that no exclusive and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed as to details and collaterals. Such exclusive and inflexible plan would surely become a new entanglement. Important principles may and must be inflexible. In the present situation, as the phrase goes, it may be my duty to make some new announcement to the people of the south. I am considering, and shall not fail to act when satisfied that action will be proper.

Who can doubt that he would eventually have solved the problem in a better way than that which was adopted? Three evenings after that speech he was assassinated. No one needs to be told the utter incapacity of his successor, Andrew Johnson, to solve so intricate and difficult a problem. It was a task for a giant among statesmen, and Johnson was not a statesman, but a politician of poor type. He quarreled with Congress; the radical and over-zealous element in that body, with the wise Lincoln's guiding hand removed, carried all before it. The outcome we all know; the consequences are yet with us, and the problem, so far as the negro in the South is concerned, is practically where it was when Lincoln passed away. Today all earnest, thoughtful citizens deplore his loss, because of this legacy of trouble. What Lincoln's way would have been, none can know: but we may rest assurred it would have been a permanent settlement, and that no negro question would today disturb the politics of the nation.

"EMBALMED" BEEF.

During the hundred days of the Spanish war, there was a tremendous hubbub raised over the canned corned beef furnished the American troops. To read the yellow journals, which daily threw fits over the subject, one would have supposed this product, which was dubbed "embalmed" beef, was some new invention of the packers, gotten up for the occasion, as a method of cheating the government in furnishing food for the soldiers.

It was probably the fewest number of people who understood that it was and is the familiar corned beef in cans, which has been on the market for years, and which has a very large sale in this country. During the war in South Africa, the British government bought enormous quantities for the use of its troops. Now Russia and Japan are buying it largely for their men. There is no howl about "embalmed" beef, because Great Britain, Russia and Japan have not yet introduced that form of mental debauch known as "yellow journalism." No doubt, in thousands of cans, one whose contents have spoiled because of defective sealing, can be found. But this does not militate against the fact that corned beef is a palatable and nutritious article of diet, and that canning it conserves these qualities instead of injuring them.

RADIUM IN COLORADO.

The mineral resources of the Rocky Mountain region are remarkable. The rarest of minerals are found there when a vigorous search is made. Radium is the latest accession to the list of Uncle Sam's mineral deposits. Hitherto there was but one mine in the world which produced it, and that in Europe.

Now come two chemists of Denver, who find radium in small but workable quantities in a mineral called carnotite, found in Paradox valley, Montrose county, Colorado. From ten pounds of carnotite they obtained the two-hundredth of a grain of radium mixed with barium chloride. Let us hope that the United States will soon furnish radium for the world, and that the ingenuity of American chemists shall devise a cheap method of separating this rare and useful substance from the ores in which it is found.

TORPEDO BOATS IN WAR.

The success of the Japanese torpedo boats in putting three Russian fighting ships out of the conflict at Port Arthur, and the circumstances which led to this success, show that the judgment of the best naval experts has been correct. That judgment is, that torpedo boats are a valuable naval auxiliary, but that there must be favorable conditions to make them effective.

The conditions were ideal at Port Arthur for a deadly stroke. The sea was smooth, the night was dark, the enemy was not expecting an attack. Had the Russian commanders exercised proper vigilance, they would have had torpedo boats scouting outside the harbor, the searchlights of the squadron sweeping the dark surface of the sea, and their rapid-fire batteries ready for instant work. The only effective defense against these marine wasps is to pour in such a storm of shot and shell as to speedily disable them.

The Port Arthur fight does not show, by any means, that the torpedo boats will render heavy battleships and armored cruisers of no account. They still hold place as vital parts of a naval armament. The fragile torpedo boats are but an auxiliary—a very valuable one when conditions are favorable, but not the exterminating agent of which so many naval men have dreamed.

A PRIZE FOR A PLATFORM.

In offering a prize of $100 for a platform on which ten of the leading Democratic newspapers can stand, Col. Bryan takes no chances of losing. Indeed, were he to offer a million, the task would still be insurmountable. As well might he offer the universe for a reward to the man who would discover perpetual motion.

There is no longer a Democratic party. There are Democratic molecules floating through the country but they refuse to adhere to one another. Col. Bryan began the work of disintegration in 1896 and, after eight years of arduous labor in that direction, can contemplate his success with satisfaction.

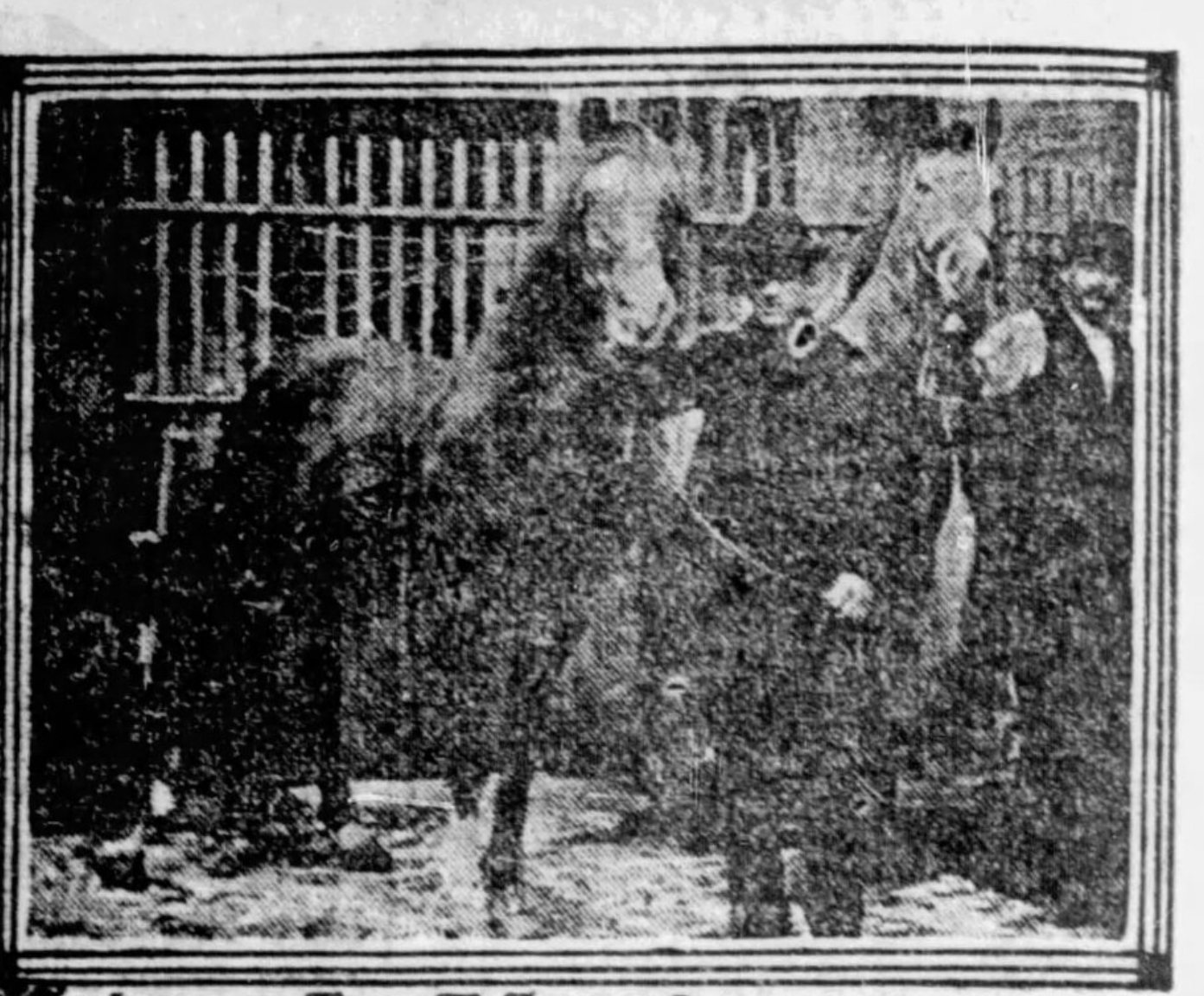
And the newspapers, laying more or less claim to Democratic tendencies, are as far apart as their constituencies. They cannot see alike or think alike. If they agree on the tariff, they disagree on the money question; if they agree on these two issues, they are as wide apart as the poles on expansion. One praises the President, another condemns him; one approves the Panama legislation, another attacks it. One thinks Cleveland the saviour of his country, while another denounces him as a destroyer and traitor to his party.

Had Mr. Bryan been as solicitous eight years ago to bring the warring factions together as he pretends to be now, there might have been hope, but today the disorganization then begun is complete.

Charles Schwab, having unsuccessfully bucked the receiver of the shipbuilding trust, has gone abroad, presumably with the intention of again bucking the tiger in his lair, at Monte Carlo

Arabian Horses Said to Be for President Roosevelt

FROM THE SULTAN'S PRIVATE STABLE.


LEADING THEM TO SHORE QUARTERS.

New York, Feb. 10.—The six Arabian horses which arrived on the steamship Hohenzollern last week, said to be a present to President Roosevelt, were disembarked safely and taken to Hexamer's livery stables, in Hudson street, Hoboken. There were more than one hundred other horses in the Hexamer stables, but the newcomers soon gave evidence that they were unused to the restraint. They tugged and strained at their halters, and finally one gray horse, against which the stablemen had been especially warned, broke loose. He ran through the stable kicking and neighing viciously and attacked a horse in a nearby stall, biting it severely. He then attacked the other horses indiscriminately, biting and kicking until he was lassoed by a stable hand and placed in an inclosed stall with extra strong halters.

ONE OF THE ATTENDANTS SENT BY THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO

The horses are light in weight, the largest not being over fifteen hands high, and are being fed on a special diet of barley.

"Nasby"

Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads.
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
September 1, 1884

I must remind correspondents that they must enclose postage stamps to enshoor attenshun bein paid to ther letters. Last week I only receeved six, wich wuz jist wun drink a day, and no man kin be a good Dimekrat on that. It is all well enuff to live for the good uv others, but the labrer is worthy uv his hire. I kin skirmish for food, and uv cloze I want little, but likker I must hev, and it is cash. Remember, one five-cent stamp in eech letter, or I don't spred wisdom.

The follerin letters contained the nessary stamps:

Sore.—The contribooshen uv $9,000 wich Mr. Barnum, the Chairman uv the Dimocratic Nashnel Committy, levied onto you, is very lite. The Injun Agency he promist you in the event uv the success uv Cleveland and Reform, is one uv the best in the gift uv the Administrashen. With Cleveland President, and Barnum runnin things in Washington, ef you can't steel that amount the first two weeks, you ain't got no skill in manipulatin things. Send the money to wunst, for we need it badly. Votes hez gone up in Injeany from $2 to $2.50, and it costs money to transfer voters from Kentucky to either Injeany or Ohio. Promptnis is wat is needed to sekoor Injun Agencies.

Curiosity.—It is not certin wat posishen Oscar Folsom Cleveland, the son uv our noble standard-barer, ex-Sheriff Cleveland, wood fill in the event uv the eleckshun uv of his father to the Presidency, in the interest uv purity and reform. It is a question. Our noble standard-barer, ex-Sheriff Cleveland, was not married to the lad's mother, wich is Mariar Halpin, and the noble ex-sheriff sez it is onsartin who his father is, ez ther wuz four hightoned gentlemen conserned in it. The ex-Sheriff magnanimusly assomed to be the father, pro tem, and permitted the boy to bare his name. It is likely, therefore, that he will, ef he is elected, acknowledge him and take him to the White House ez his son defacto. The boy is sed to be a handsome child, havin all his father's beauty and his mother's strength. However, the question isn't wuth considrin. This campane isn't, jist now, bein run on persnel character; that is, on our side.

Mishigan.—No party ever hed more fixed prinsiples than the Dimocrisy. Yoo are a beleever in fiat money. So is the Dimocrisy. Ef yoo don't beleeve it, look at Mishigan. Hezen't the Dimocrisy in that state fused with the Greenbackers, and ain't they workin together, Cleveland and Butler, in double harnis? Ther isn't any question ez to where the Dimocrisy is on the money question. Wat is money anyhow? Ef the Yoonited States say anything is a dollar, it is a dollar. To go to the expense uv buyin gold and stampin it for money is a waste uv wealth. Paper is cheeper and printin is cheeper still. The Dimocrisy is sound on the money question.

Honest Money, Providence, R. I.—To doubt the posishen uv the Dimocrisy on the money question is to show your lack uv intelligence. Ain't Randall, uv Pennsylvany, supportin ex-Sheriff Cleveland? The Dimocrisy holds that gold and silver, or paper based upon gold and silver, shel be the only money in yoose. We want no onreliable currency based simply on promises to pay. That is moonshine money. The Dimocrisy are sound on the money question. We are not responsible for the vagaries uv the party in Mishigan.

Doubter.—For a able defence uv ex-Sheriff Cleveland in the Mariar Halpin matter, I refer yoo to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose postoffis address is Brooklyn, N. Y. He bleeves in persnel purity. Ef yoo doubt wat he sez regardin sich things, address Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, same postoffis. I don't know her street and number, as she is livin in a garret somewher, Mr. Beecher not choosin to hev anything to do with a woman after she wuz ketched at it.

Tariff, Ohio.—Yoo don't tell me wat kind uv a kentry yoo live in, or wat yoor people want, and so I can't advise specifically. If yoo are in a manoofaktrin region, pint to Randall and the stand he took in favor uv Pertekshun. If yoo are in a free trade region pint to the fact that in yoor own state, Converse, which is a Perteckshun Dimocrat, wuz defeetid for renominashun; while Frank Hurd, wich is free trade, was triumfantly renominated, almost by acclamashen. Yoose discreshun. Discreshun is the price uv postoffises.

Demicratic Committeeman, Illinios:—Divide your campane fund into two ekal parts. Yoose half uv it in the 'sloons to help them out, and turn over 'tother half to the Prihibishen Committee to strengthen them. A vote for Hobbs, in Illinoy, is a half vote for Carter Harrison. Harrison hez the likker vote already, but the more money the more votes they kin make. It takes a great deel uv money to keep the regler frekenters uv bars full for two months, and we hev to kerry em till the poles close in November. But don't forgit that the Prohibishen vote is jest ez important. Don't forgit that! Our strong pint is that we hev both the 'sloons and the Prohibishinists workin' fur us, and ef we don't get thro, with both these elemence, it will be queer.

Beginner.—Don't yoose the skandal agin Blane on the stump, which wuz published in Injeanapolis, becoz it can't be proved, and besides it calls attenshun to the little irregelaries uv our noble standard-barer, ex-Sheriff Cleveland, wich hev bin proved. Ef yoo refer to it, tetch it litely, and treet it ez ef it wuzn't uv any speshl account ef it wuz troo, becoz yoo thus rope in a apology for our noble standard-barer, ex-Sheriff Cleveland, wich is runnin on a platform uv persnel purity. Treet it ez ef it wuz no grate shower anyway.

Stumper, Batavia, Noo York.—Ain't yoo got any sense? Uv course it wuz all well enuff in the beginnin uv the campane to urge the droppin uv politikle ishoos and make the canvass on the sooperiority in pint uv persnel caracter uv our noble standard-barer, ex-Sheriff Cleveland, but after the Mariar Halpin disclosure yoo shood see, to-wunst, that we hev got to drop this persnel caracter dodge, and fall back onto purely politikle ishoos. Yoo hev a wide range for choice. Find out wat yoor people reely want and pledge the Dimocrisy to that, no matter wat it is. The mane pint is to sekoor the postoffices for the next four yeers.

Bull Dozer, Miss.—For God's sake hev some sense. Keep your shot-guns quiet on the niggers till the mornin of the elecshun. Wat good is it shootin uv em now? Yoo ought to know that the nooze will reach the North afore the eleckshun and we a tryin to ketch the nigger vote! Postpone demonstrashens agin em till they come to the poles the mornin uv the eleckshun, and then, uv course, you kin do ez you please. Hev some sense, and don't embarrass us in the North.

Puzzled.—I don't see how I kin help you out of your dilemma. You say you are in a Free Trade Deestrick, with lots uv Irish votes in it. Uv course to urge free trade, to the upbuildin uv the English manoofacturers, won't pleeze the Irish, and to advocate the exclooshun uv British manoofactures to pleeze the Irish, wood displease the Free Traders. It is a tite place. The only way out uv it is to dodge the question altogether, and howl Know-Nothingism agin Blaine, and sale in heavy for civil service reform. Treat the other questions as tho they wuz out uv pollytix, and merely lokle ishoos, as Hancock did when he wuz runnin.

* * * * * *

I hev a bushel or more uv letters to anser, but ez none uv em contained the rekisit stamps no attention will be pade to em. I am willin to yoose my time in the coz, but I must hev suthin onto wich to sustaine life while I am doin uv it. And while I am about it, I may say that there is in human nacher a fathomless deprevity, an unboundid depth uv meannis, wich is discouragin. Two stamps wich cum to me hed bin yoosed, and wuz consekently wuthlis. To get rid uv em I hed to wait till after nite and pass em off onto Bascom, wich, by candle, he coodent see the cancellin mark. But the next mornin he diskivered it, and forced me to take em back, and give him two good ones in ther place. The Dimekrat wich wood send me concelled stamps is unworthy the name uv Dimekrat. I can't yoose em—ther's nobody wich takes em but Bascom, and ez he don't take stamps from anybody else he hez no diffikilty in fixin em upon me. Stamps wich hev bin yoosed wunst and cancelled, hev no value to me. Remember that.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Dimekratic Guide.)

CHRONOLOGY OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN THE FAR EAST WHICH HAS BROUGHT ON WAR:

1860—Russia annexes extreme eastern part of Manchuria, thus securing the port of Vladivostok.

1881—Russia occupies more Manchurian territory.

1885—Russian colonies established in Manchuria.

1891—Czar Alexander III issues a rescript for the building of the trans-Siberian railroad.

1895—Treaty of Shimonoseki, making peace between China and Japan. France, Germany and Russia compel Japan to withdraw her claims as to portions of the Liaotung peninsula, and Japan yields to superior force.

1896—Private treaty between China and Russia, the latter promising to defend China against the world; Manchurian railway agreement perfected.

1897—Germany gets possession of Kiau-Chou; Russia takes the opportunity to seize Port Arthur and Talien-wan.

1900—Boxer rebellion gives further opportunity to Russia to fasten her grip on Manchuria.

1901—Protests by Japan and other powers as to Russian encroachments on Chinese territory.

1902—Treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan is signed January 30. China-Russian treaty signed April 8 for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, and declaring the province to be an integral part of China; China's commercial treaty with Great Britain signed September 5.

1903—Russia fails to keep pledge to evacuate Manchuria, and April 23 demands new conditions as to the carrying out of the Manchurian treaty.

June—Japan and the United States object to the new conditions, and Russia later says she has demanded no new conditions. Russia begins movements on the Yalu river under pretense of taking up timber concessions.

July—Japan protests and presses Corea to open the port of Wiju to foreign trade. Great Britain and the United States concurring in the demand. Pavloff, Russian minister to Corea, makes threats.

August—Japan proposes a modus vivendi the 12th, and negotiations are opened. Japan presses Russia for fulfillment of all treaty conditions.

September—Russia gives new pledge that New Chwang and Mukden will be evacuated Oct. 8, but later demands grants for landing places and military post stations, and Japan evinces resentment.

Oct. 8—China signs commercial treaties with Japan and the United States.

Oct. 15—Japan agrees to recognize dominant interests of Russia in Manchuria, but wants Chinese sovereignty unimpaired. It also demands recognition of Japanese influence in Corea and the opening of Yongampho and other ports, besides a neutral zone on both sides of the Yalu river.

Oct. 30—Reoccupation of Mukden by Russia is reported.

December—Japanese diet opens the 10th and the government is censured for the inadequacy of its measures.

Dec. 17—Russia makes reply to Japan's last note, but it excludes Japan altogether from the Manchurian question.

Dec. 21—Russia is asked to reconsider its reply.

Dec. 28—Emergency ordinance is issued in Japan, giving the government unlimited credit.

Dec. 29—High court of war is held, with the emperor in the chair. Admiral Togo is put in command of the fleet; he captured the Taku forts in 1900.

1904—Jan. 5—Japan sends final note to Russia, intimating that her demands must be acceded to or war will result.

Jan. 8—Review of troops is held at Tokio, and great enthusiasm is shown.

Jan. 15—Russia delays answer and Japan shows impatience.

Jan. 30—Minister Kurino makes inquiries at St. Petersburg as to when a reply to Japan's last note may be expected.

Feb. 3—Russia's reply is sent to Tokio, but proves unsatisfactory.

Feb. 5—Baron de Rosen, Russian minister, is notified at Tokio that Japan intends to sever diplomatic relations with Russia.

Feb. 6—Minister Kurino, Japanese envoy, demands his passports at St. Petersburg and receives them. Baron de Rosen is notified to quit Tokio.

Feb. 8—Japan declares she will take military and naval steps to protect her interests in the east.

Current Events.

John A. Roche, mayor of Chicago from 1887 to 1889, dies suddenly of heart disease while making a call.

Winsor T. White, of Cleveland, O., is made president of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers.

Lodge bill for a reorganization of the consular service is taken up by the senate committee on foreign affairs.

Employes of the passenger department of the Burlington railroad will be expected hereafter to take a daily course in physical exercise.

Russia's cry of "treachery" on the part of Japan is disproved by the acts of other nations which show there is no etiquette in modern warfare.

Secretary Taft tells the house committee on insular affairs that slavery has been abolished in the Philippines by legislative action taken there.

Recent growth of rural telephone lines in Illinois and adjoining states has been very large.

Insurance men are convinced that much of the loss not reported from the Baltimore fire is covered in reinsurance deals.

Charles M. Schwab sails for Europe for his health and to secure a rest from business, but says he probably will go to Monte Carlo.

Independent telephone men in convention in Milwaukee discuss plans for a renewed fight on the Bell company. Drastic action is urged.

Union butchers of New York declare war on women clerks, and will not work in shops where they are employed to wrap and sell meat.

Russia faces trouble in the Caucasus, and has called to arms 40,000 reservists, while Europe, fearing trouble in the Balkans, is on the alert.

President Roosevelt issues a proclamation, insisting that the citizens of the United States maintain strict neutrality in the Russo-Japanese war.

Continued cold weather is a bar to spring trade expansion in the west, according to Bradstreet's, which says the Baltimore fire is well borne by business men.

Emperor of Japan, in a formal proclamation, declares war against Russia and charges the Russians with insincerity and trickery during the negotiations.

Chicago importers of silk declare the war has not affected prices here. New York reports an increase on the grounds that mill men are now in the ranks of the Japanese army.

Baltimore will gain a more modern business district through the fire, according to the plans now being prepared. The banks resume operations and great progress is made in clearing the streets.

House passes the amendment to the urgent deficiency bill appropriating $4,600,000 for the St. Louis exposition as a loan. The bill must go back to the senate, as it was amended in minor respects.

Mr. Takahira, Japanese minister to the United States, in an address at a banquet of the Silk Association of America in New oYrk, denies that Japan acted hastily in beginning the war and gives his country's side of the controversy.

Secretary Hay's note regarding the integrity of China makes Washington the center of the world's diplomacy regarding the Russo-Japanese war. The envoys of many powers gather at the state department for conference.

There is good reason to believe Russia has decided to recall Count Cassini, ambassador to the United States.

Revolutionary committees in Russia have issued an appeal to the nation to take advantage of the war and overthrow despotism.

Recent wild speculation in the cotton market, said to have resulted in the sale of 50,000,000 bales or five times the total amount of the crop.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, in a Lincoln day address at Minneapolis voices his expanded "Iowa Idea" by strongly advocating reciprocity with Canada.

Speaker Cannon breaks all legislative precedent in the House and establishes a new record in pension legislation by putting through 320 bills in 155 minutes.

Efforts of United States to insure the neutrality of China have a steadying effect in the European money markets, where the tone is much improved.

Walter Wellman says in the opinion of experts the personnel of the navy is more valuable than the type of ship used. The United States is strong at sea.

Speyer & Co. secure the entire Cuban loan of $35,000,000 5 per cent bonds at 90½, there being no other bidders. The loan is expected to be paid out of the internal revenue taxes.

NEW FREE RECEIPT CURES WEAK MEN

New Improved Method That Cures All Nervous Diseases That Exhaust The Vital Powers of Men—Gives The Vigor and Inclination of 25 to Men of 65 and Cures Permanently.

The Full Receipt, Full Directions and Descriptive Book Free—Send Address Today.

For the benefit of male readers, young and old, who find themselves weak in vital function, the well-known Dr. Knapp Medical Co., of Detroit, Michigan, will send their famous receipt and full directions how to cure yourself at home, free of charge. It is not necessary to write a full letter, as they send it free as soon as they receive your name and address. Wonderful improvements have been made in this famous receipt, until it now positively gives the longed-for effect in only one day's use, and cures permanently in half the time required by any other method that we have ever heard of. It is a lasting cure for any form of wasting drains, vital weakness, lack of staying power, bashfulness and timidity, puny organs, prematurity, dissatisfaction, varicocele, stricture and all other embarrassing conditions that interfere. With the newly discovered ingredients that have lately been added this wonderful receipt it is indeed worth having. It goes direct to the weakened parts, makes the muscles firm, the nerves steady and has a vitalizing effect on the glands and mucous membranes so that a cure is certain.

You know best if you need it or not, and if you do, lose no time in getting it, for the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured. The address is Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich. The new receipt with full directions how to cure yourself privately at home and a book that goes into the subject thoroughly will be mailed you at once in a plain sealed package free of charge. You will not be asked to deposit any money or to pay for it in any way. It is absolutely free; and as it can cost you nothing you should send for it without further delay and find out for yourself that it can cure you.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

THE BLADE'S PRIDE

Gem Steel Ranges

=$23.50=$23.50=$23.50=

This Elegant Steel Range and Weekly Blade one year, only.......... $23.50

The Regular Retail Price of the Range is $30.00

This Steel Range has reservoir and high warming closet; burns hard or soft coal or wood. This Steel Range is made of the best blued steel, well riveted and is lined with asbestos. The cooking surface is 25x41 inches. It has a flush reservoir, cast iron casing with an 8-gallon enameled tank. The firebox is extra heavy, cast iron lining, and fitted with Duplex grate. The fire box dimensions, 7 in. wide, 9 in. deep, 15 in. long.

For burning wood it has an extra box extension, so that wood 18 in. long can be used. This firebox extension costs 50c extra. The dimensions of the oven, 18 in. deep, 16 in. wide, 13 in. high.

We can also furnish Steel Range with an 18-in. oven at an extra cost of $1.75. This Range has 6 8-in. lids, it is well designed and very handsomely nickeled. This Range cannot be purchased at any retail store for less than $30.

We can furnish a water front with this Range for $1.50 extra, and without the reservoir for $2.00 less. This is the best opportunity you have ever had to get a first-class Steel Range at the wholesale price. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MR. HAY'S NOTE.

It Has Created Much Discussion in European Capitals.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The overtures of the United States government to the powers for preserving the neutrality and integrity of China during and after the hostilities between Russia and Japan are attracting widespread attention. United States Ambassador Porter conferred lengthily with Foreign Minister Delcasse yesterday and again today. The results have not been made public, but the general situation is as follows: It does not appear probable that an accord of the powers can be reached at the present time, owing to differences of views and the concentration of attention upon the actual events of the war. It is practically certain that France will not take any action which could possibly be construed as embarrassing to Russia, or as seeking to coerce her concerning the integrity of China. The French authorities appear quite willing and even anxious to have China declare her neutrality. They desire to have the least possible interruption in international shipping at far eastern ports and also will seek individually and collectively to confine the area of hostilities so as to reduce the chance of a general spread of the conflagration. But, relative to the integrity of China it is not likely that any step will be taken if the term "China" is intended to include Manchuria. It is held that this is consistent with the past French attitude concerning the integrity of China, which was construed to be entirely distinct from the provinces of the Chinese empire, including Manchuria, Tibet and Mongolia.

However, the foregoing is only the general tendency, the negotiations being still open, with the prospect of their rather lengthy continuance.

PROVISIONS FOR JAPS.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The steamship Gaelic sailed yesterday for the Orient with 1,100 tons of flour for Japan, 1,200 bales of cotton, 400 tons of lead and five tons of shoe nails for use in the manufacture of footwear for the Japanese army. Among the passengers was John Fowler, United States consul at Che Foo, who has been home on leave of absence. In the steerage were about forty Japanese, who intend to enlist in their country's army.

Cut Paper Patterns.

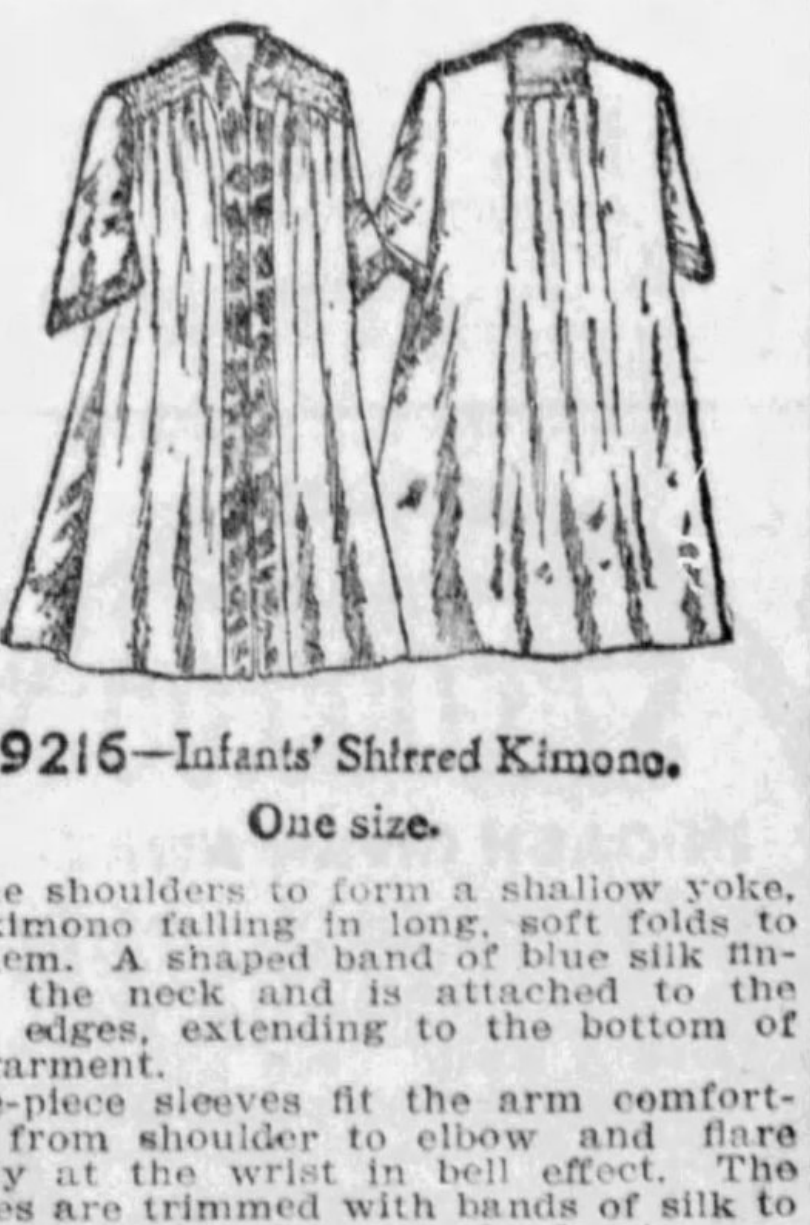
These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Infants' Shirred Kimono, No. 9216

Pale blue and white are "baby" colors, and while pink is occasionally used for infants, blue and white seem to be the first choice.

The illustration shows a dainty kimono made of white French flannel with blue silk trimming. It is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams and is long enough to cover the slip worn beneath.

Fulness in the back is shirred in closely at the neck. The full fronts are shirred on the shoulders to form a shallow yoke, the kimono falling in long, soft folds to the hem. A shaped band of blue silk finishes the neck and is attached to the front edges, extending to the bottom of the garment.



9216—Infants' Shirred Kimono.
One size.

One-piece sleeves fit the arm comfortably from shoulder to elbow and flare widely at the wrist in bell effect. The sleeves are trimmed with bands of silk to correspond with those on the front.

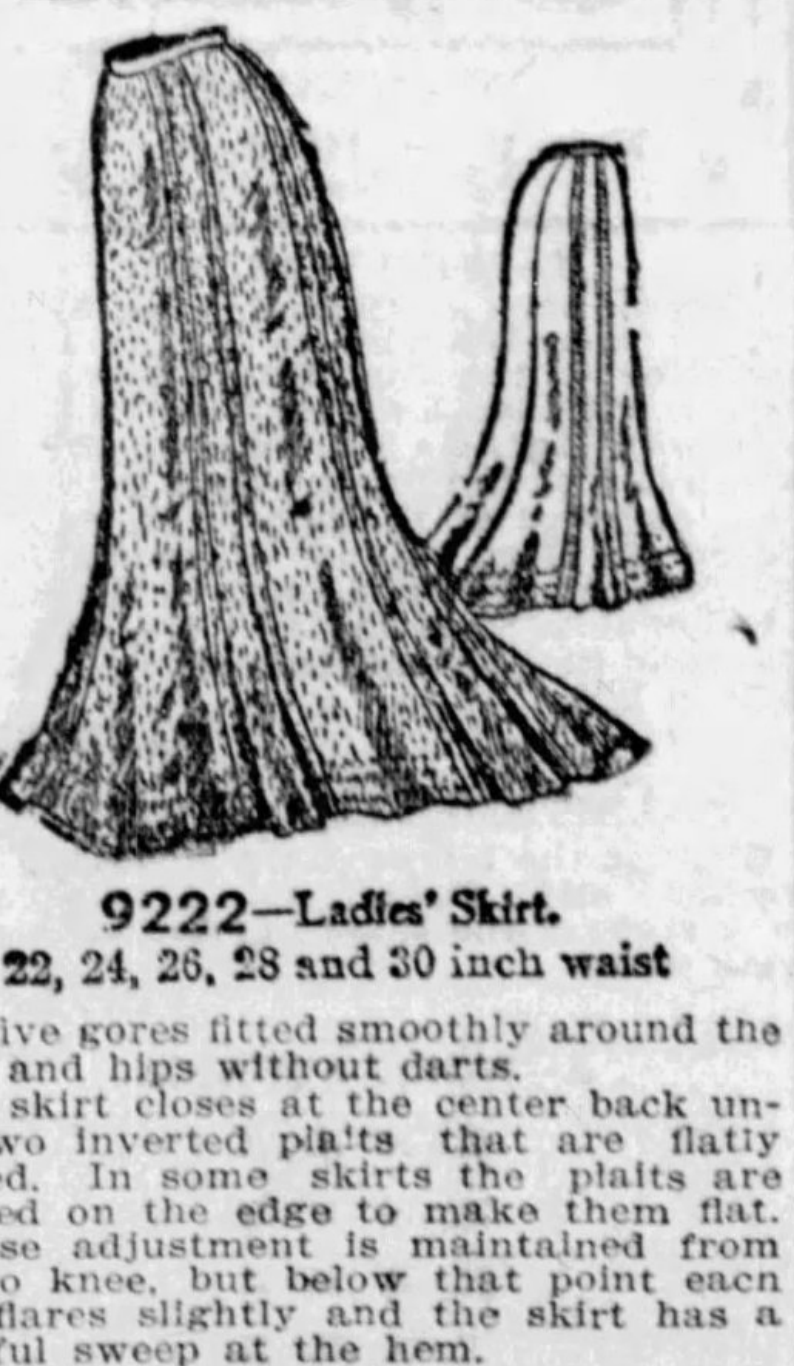
Garments in this style may be made up as expensively or cheaply as desired. The shops show some charming little affairs made of heavy silks and cloth, with lace and satin edges. There are also pretty "eider flannels," and wash flannels with trimming bands of plain cloth.

To make the kimono for an infant will require two and one-half yards of material 36 inches wide and one and one-quarter yards of silk. The pattern, No. 9216, is cut in one size only.

Ladies' Skirt, No. 9222.

New fabrics for early spring, while light in weight, have a zibeline finish that gives them the effect of materials that have been worn all winter.

The illustration shows a stylish skirt developed in nickel-gray cheviot with black hairs on the surface. It is made with five gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts.



9222—Ladies' Skirt.
22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist

The skirt closes at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed. In some skirts the plaits are stitched on the edge to make them flat. A close adjustment is maintained from belt to knee, but below that point each gore flares slightly and the skirt has a graceful sweep at the hem.

A double box plait is applied on each seam. These plaits are narrow at the belt and increase in width toward the hem. The outer edges of the plaits are stitched all the way down, but the inner edges are only fastened down part way, the plaits flaring smartly below the stitching. If preferred, the box plaits may be omitted and only the five-gored skirt used.

The skirt is elaborately stitched. It touches all around and has a graceful sweep at the back. Skirts in this style may be made of light-weight cloth, taffeta, soft foulards, Lansdowne and wool crepe. The spaces between the plaits may be trimmed with bands of braid or lace motifs.

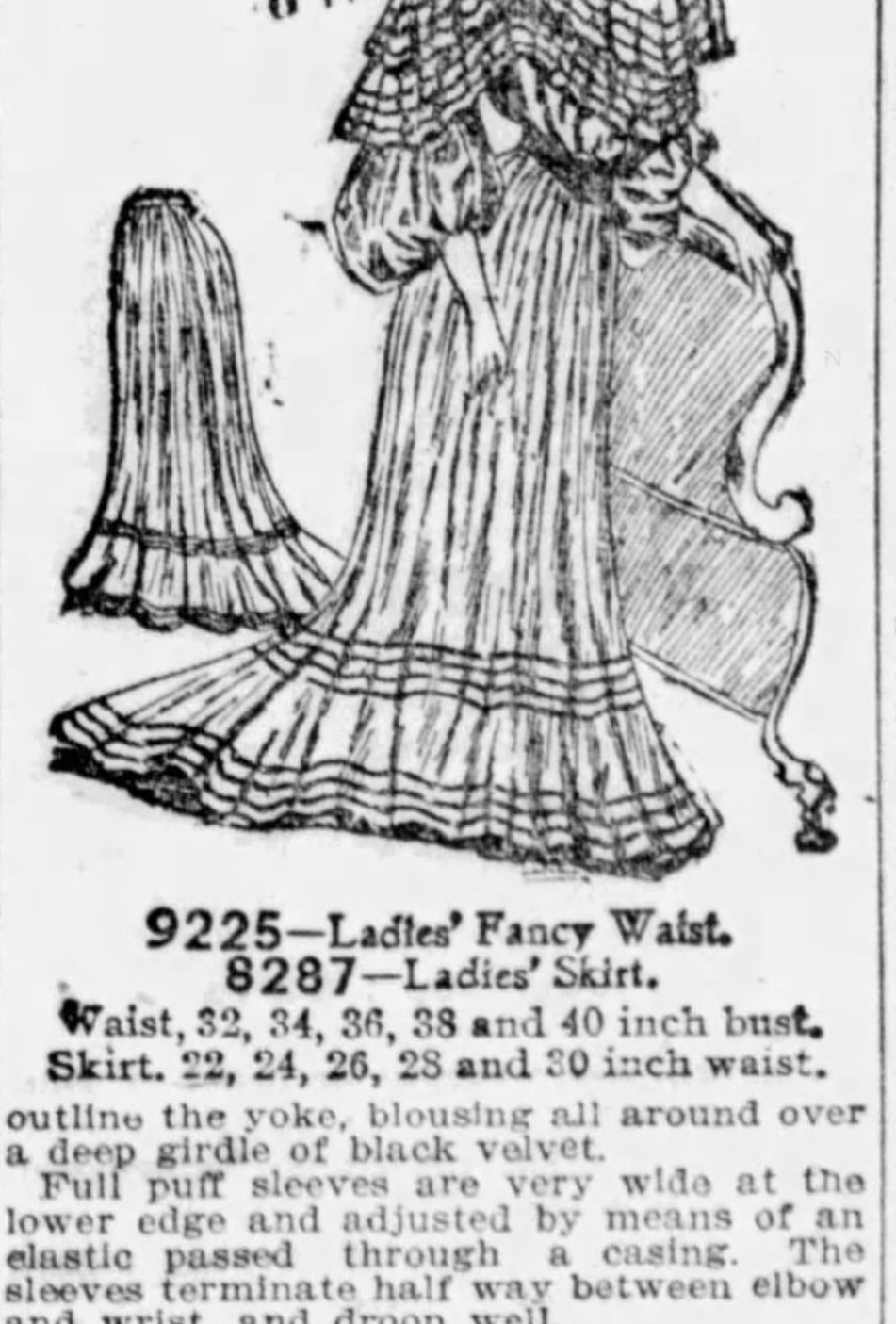
To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-quarter yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9222, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Fancy Waist, No. 9225, and Gathered Skirt, No. 8287.

Crepe Meteor in a very delicate shade of blue is here effectively trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon and handsome lace. This crepe is quite as soft as crepe de Chine, and has taken its place in many of the toilettes designed for evening or house wear.

The waist has for its foundation a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center back and is faced with crepe to a round yoke depth. Full front and backs are gathered and applied to outline the yoke, blousing all around over a deep girdle of black velvet.



9225—Ladies' Fancy Waist.
8287—Ladies' Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

Full puff sleeves are very wide at the lower edge and adjusted by means of an elastic passed through a casing. The sleeves terminate half way between elbow and wrist, and droop well.

A scalloped drop yoke is included in the neck seam with a transparent lace collar. The yoke has long points on the shoulders which produce a very drooping effect. A full double bertha is attached to the yoke and falls in soft folds to the hem. The edges of both flounces are completed with several rows of velvet trimming.

All this season the French modistes have been trying to force full skirts on the American public and with some success. Many debutantes' gowns have full skirts and chiffon velvets worn by slender matrons are made in the same manner.

An attractive gathered skirt is shown in this gown. It is cut in five gores and the shaping of the gores does away with the too abundant fulness at the waist. The upper edge is finely gathered and arranged on a narrow ribbon belt, much of the fulness being placed near the center back. It hangs in long graceful folds to the hem and touches modishly at the back. Bands of velvet ribbon are used as foot trimming and a second cluster a short distance above gives the effect of a double skirt.

Costumes in this mode can only be appropriately developed in soft, clinging fabrics such as silk mull, muslin, crepe, veiling, albatross, organdy or batiste. Lace, ribbon and bands of applique are used as trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require three and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with three-quarters yard of lace for trimming. The pattern, No. 9225, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five yards of thirty-six-inch material. The pattern, No. 8287, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Misses' Coat, With Military Cape, No. 9226.

Military effects are enjoying an extended vogue at present. There are brass buttons, gold and silk braid on many of the new coats or dresses. Especially are these trimmings used for young people, and "continental" hats with gold cord and large tassels decorating the sides usually accompany them.

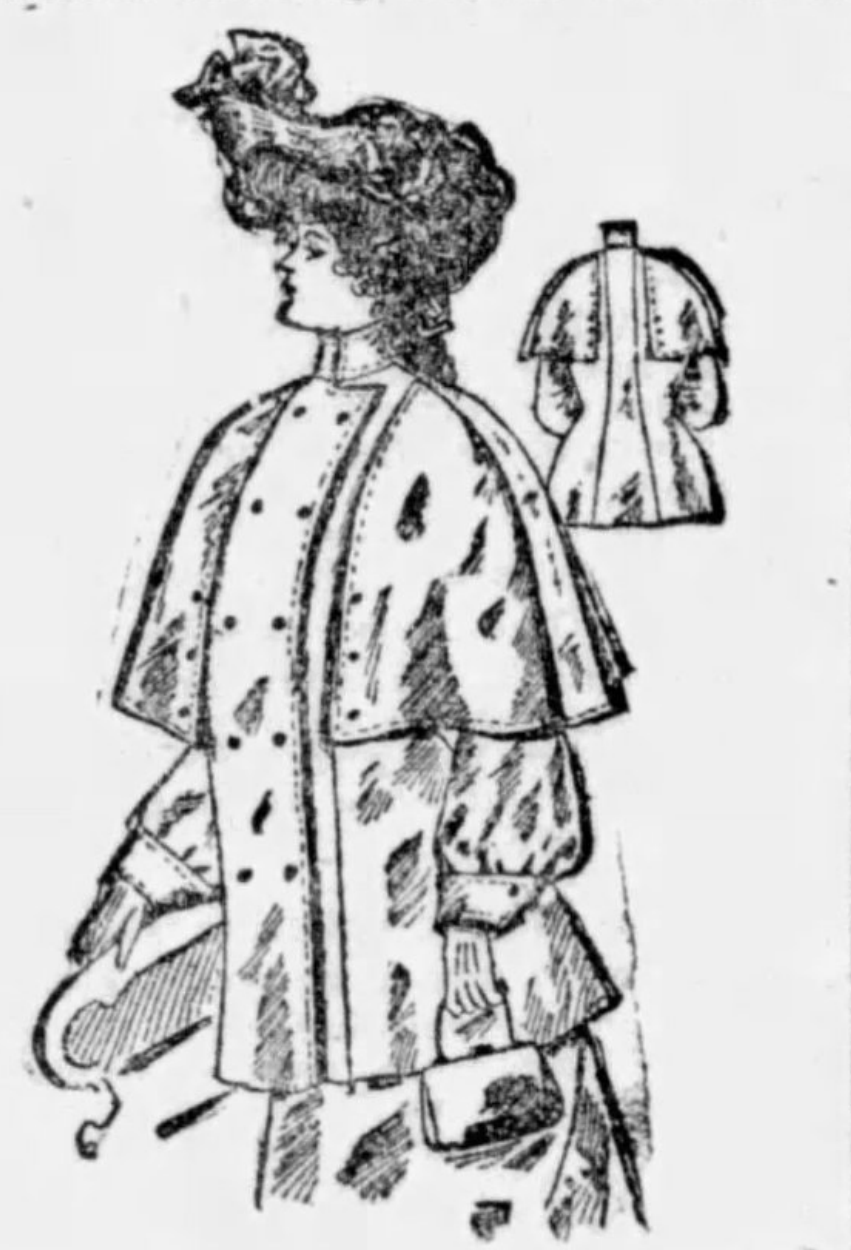
The illustration shows a stylish coat developed in blue-gray cloth, with large, round, nickel buttons for trimming. It is shaped with a narrow back, wide sides and single-darted fronts, a smooth adjustment being maintained under the arms.

The fronts are half tight, and fasten in double-breasted style, with nickel buttons, two rows of which are used to ornament the fronts.

A plain, straight collar completes the neck. The military cape is fastened back and front with three buttons at the inside of the cape. A box plait on the shoulder is extended to the neck and included in seam with the collar. This plait is caught as far out as the arms-eye, but flares at the end.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the arm closely from shoulder to elbow and are wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on narrow wristbands. The flaring cuffs are attached to the lower edge of the bands.

Machine stitching finishes the coat in strictly tailor style. Garments in this mode are made of serge, cheviot, covert or light-weight cloaking. No trimming is required.



9226—Misses' Coat with Military Cape.
12, 14 and 16 years.

To make the coat for a miss of fourteen years will require three and one-half yards of material fifty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9226, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO

Piles Cured Without Pain

In the Privacy of Your Own Home.

The free trial package which we send to all who write will give instant relief and start you toward a perfect cure. After you have tried that, you can get a full-sized package from any druggist for 50 cents. Frequently one package cures. It is applied in the privacy of the home Call for Pyramid Pile Cure and nothing else. All druggists have it, for it has cured so many cases of piles and relieved so much suffering and is so popular a remedy that no druggist can afford to be without it.

The healing process begins immediately with the first application and continues rapidly till the sufferer is perfectly cured. The pain ceases at once and you go about your duties without further inconvenience.

This is much more sensible than being cut and tortured with a knife. It is much more satisfactory than a humiliating examination by a physician. It is much cheaper than paying a big doctor's bill for an operation. It is a certain, safe and painless cure for piles.

Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for free trial package which will be sent in plain wrapper. After that is used, you can get full-sized package from us or any druggist for 50 cents.

MRS. MAUD SUMMERS, Cured of Piles by Pyramid Pile Cure, After All Remedies and Doctors Had Failed.

BALTIMORE AT WORK

Banks Reopened and the Work of Clearing Up Goes On.

Baltimore, Feb. 12.—A signal proof of the fact that Baltimore is gradually resuming its normal conditions was strikingly illustrated today by the circumstance that all the banks were opened in their temporary quarters at the usual banking hours, well supplied with funds to meet the demands for weekly pay rolls and for all ordinary needs of those who have money on deposit. Hundreds of depositors were at the banks early today, with checks to be presented, and all were promptly cashed. On next Monday the regular clearings will begin, and general banking operations will be resumed. The vaults of all the national banks in Baltimore have now been opened, the last one having been inspected today, and in each the contents were found to be absolutely not damaged in any respect whatever. Charles C. Homer, president of the Clearing House association, expressed himself today as being more hopeful than ever as to the quick restoration of healthy financial conditions in Baltimore.

To minimize, as far as possible, the hardships under which the inhabitants now suffer, Mayor McLane and his municipal associates have decided to temporarily suspend the collection of taxes and water rents, it having been discovered that the city has enough money on hand, as the result of large collections in January, to meet all requirements for an indefinite period.

The mayor has called a special session of the city council to meet tonight to consider whether any legislation is needed, in the matter, conditions for the realignment of public thoroughfares in the burned district, and the reconstruction of buildings.

Several insurance claims were paid today, and leading agents here say that at least $10,000,000 have been already paid out, and that many millions in checks habe been received here and are on deposit ready to be paid out after some partial adjustments have been made. They say that the big companies have deposited a much larger amount in New York subject to the order of agents.

Squads of laborers from the street cleaning department started into the burned district this morning, and the work of pulling down walls, removing debris and digging out safes was quickly resumed.

Marshal of Police Farnan reports that there have been fewer cases of robbery or lawlessness in the city since the fire than there were before, so well is the city patrolled. The saloons probably will remain closed until next week.

THE BALTIMORE LOSS.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11.—A composite estimate of the total loss from the fire by twenty-five expert representatives of leading insurance companies outside of Baltimore, places the figures at $85,000,000. Some of them think that the total loss will be reduced to $70,000,000, as much salvage is being dug out of the ruins which was thought to have been destroyed. The loss to the insurance companies is estimated by the same experts at 75 per cent of the total loss. The chamber of commerce today resumed the usual calls for grain at the temporary board room in the Masonic Temple.

Transport Logan Arrives.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—The United States transport Logan arrived Friday with three battalions, headquarters staff, and band of the 27th infantry. Col. S. D. Whittal is in command. Among the passengers were Brig.-Gen. Jesse M. Lee, Brig.-Gen. Wint and Col. Giard, of the medical department.

THE MACHEN TRIAL.

Testimony for Defense Closed, and Arguments Being Made.

Washington, Feb. 10.—August W. Machen continued his testimony in the postal trial today. Mr. Machen said he told the inventor of the Miller fastener that his device seemed to be an infringement of the Groff fastener; that he did not care to buy a lawsuit, and beside it did not have the merits of the latter.

Reverting to the question of the initialing of letters, Machen said Mr. Wynne, the first assistant postmaster general, knew that Miss Liebhardt was doing it; so did First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson, Mr. Masten, his chief clerk; also Mr. Howley, Mr. Wynne's chief clerk. Mr. Machen further said Mr. Wynne knew of it before entering the office.

After Mr. Heath retired from office in 1900, Mr. Machen said, Postmaster General Smith took direct supervision over the rural free delivery division and made it a practice to send members of congress and senators to confer with him (Machen). Out of this, Machen said, grew the practice of writing letters to congressmen signing his name. Mr. Wynne, he said, upon taking charge had directed that this should stop. Answering a question by Mr. Douglass, Mr. Machen said his relations with Wynne became very strained in February, 1903.

"At that time," he said, "Wynne was making an effort to increase his own salary to $6,000 and Wynne requested me to use my influence with certain members of congress to that end which I refused to do."

After that time, he said, he and Wynne were not on speaking terms. He denied receiving any money from Lorenz for the purpose of influencing his action. He further asserted that he never saw the Groffs together in his life before the indictment.

When he left Toledo, Machen said he owed $30,000 but had since paid all but $2,000 of the indebtedness. It was paid from assets that were unavailable at that time, he said, which consisted of property that he had in his mother's name and from the Lorenz note.

"My property was covered," he said, "in order that I might protect all my creditors." If it had been known at the time he came here, he said, that Lorenz owed him $25,000, a few of his creditors would have garnisheed the note, with the result that the others would have got nothing. Machen admitted that when he came to Washington he borrowed money from friends to get him and his family here.

Upon resuming his cross-examination Mr. Machen said a great many inventions were thrust at him every year. Counsel for the defense strongly objected to a question put to Machen as to whether he had any other income beside his salary which went to the payment of his debt of $30,000. The court decided that the question might be asked as affecting the credibility of the witness. Mr. Machen answered that his outside income was the gradual collection of the Lorenz debt, money he had borrowed, revenues derived from chances he and his brothers took on horse racing, and money received from other sources. The witness then was asked if it was not a fact that he had deposited in a bank at Westminster, Md., between November 1, 1890, and May 7, 1903, the sum of $77,678. Counsel for the defense objected. The court took the matter under advisement.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Machen broke down and wept with her arms about her husband's neck, at the close of this morning's session of the postal fraud trial.

When the trial was resumed today, August W. Machen was still under cross-examination. Mr. Conrad, for the government, offered in evidence letters from the Boston and Cleveland postmasters, objecting to the Groff fastener, which he said were not introduced for the purpose of attacking the utility of the fastener, but as showing undue activity by Machen in forcing the device on cities where they were not wanted. A wrangle followed in which counsel for the defense desired it understood that the Groff fastener had been admitted by government witness to be a good thing. Justice Pritchard announced he would so tell the jury in making his charge. In response to a question, Machen said that if the letters referred to had been taken from his division undoubtedly they were received there.

The first general introduction of rural free delivery boxes, Machen said, was in Carroll county, Md., of which Westminster was the county seat. As it was the first complete extension of the system he said he assumed personal supervision of the work. The boxes were necessary to make the system perfect. Previously he said, cigar boxes, bird cages and even old boots had been hung up for mail. Replying to Mr. Conrad, Machen said that when Lorenz spoke to him of the yachting trip regarding the fastener, he as a postal officer had already satisfied himself as to its merits. In answer to another question Machen said that he did not upon that occasion as Lorenz's personal friend, give him any suggestion or advice about the fastener. Until the indictment was found, Machen said he did not even know the cost of manufacturing the fastener.

Washington, Feb. 15.—When the post-office conspiracy trial was resumed today, the prosecution offered two additional prayers, one referring to the statements made by some of the defendants to post-office inspectors, and the other defining a reasonable doubt. Judge Pritchard disposed of them by announcing that he would charge the jury that these statements should not have any effect on the defendants, except on the one making them, and the jury should not conjure imaginary doubts to avoid the performance of a disagreeable duty. The verdict must be "not guilty" for all of the defendants if the facts and circumstances and their acts can be accounted for on any reasonable theory consistent with the presumption of innocence, or if the alleged conspiracy is not established as having been entered into with intent to defraud the United States. Most of the prayers of the defense were granted by the court.

What is deemed the most important of them instructs the jury that, if they believe from the evidence that Lorenz owed Machen $25,000, or any other sum, Lorenz had a perfect right to pay Machen that sum wholly or partly in such manner and methods as he chose. He had the right to pay it partly by checks and partly by drafts, at his own convenience, or to equalize the balances in the banks with which he had accounts, and to make payment in such proportional parts as he chose of any amounts received from the Groffs from time to time.

Machen, the court will hold, had the right to receive and accept payments on account of the indebtedness, even though he knew they were derived wholly or partly from Lorenz's interests in the profit from the Groff fastener sales, provided that Machen's official action as to the fasteners was not thereby affected; also provided that the jury finds the transaction between the Groffs and Lorenz was bona fide, contemplating, in this connection, the manner of the payments.

FOUND AT 70

The Power of Food.

An Illinois lady who never knew what health was until she reached her 70th year presents an unusually convincing case of the power of proper food. She says:

"I am 74 years old this fall and I never had good health that I can remember since I was a child until I commenced to use Grape-Nuts four years ago.

"From the very first I could feel a vast improvement and now in four years I have gained so that I do all my own work, and feel I cannot say too much in favor of Grape-Nuts and what this grand food has done for me as old as I am.

"I have recommended Grape-Nuts to several and they all have been benefited by it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The power of proper food (which means food that the stomach will digest and at the same time yields the all-necessary nutriment) is almost unlimited and that's the reason 10 days' trial of Grape-Nuts often works a wonder.

Look for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

Uncle Sam says it's all right

Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal purposes. That's why it is preferred for other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

HAYNER'S SEVEN YEAR OLD RYE THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. DISTILLERS DAYTON, OHIO ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN.

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20 and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever drank or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of **4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid**, or **20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.**

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1866 **THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY** DISTILLERY TROY, O.
81 DAYTON, OHIO ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN.

COLOMBIA'S TROUBLES

Rebellion Fomenting in the Department of Bolivia.

Colon, Feb. 13.—Political troubles in the department of Bolivar are growing. The Le Calvado, of the French line, has arrived here from Cartagena and Savanilla and brings news of a rebellion and practically a state of anarchy in the department which has lasted for almost two weeks and which arose from the determination of the government at Bogota to oust Diego De Castro from his position as commander-in-chief of the military forces in Bolivar. It was deemed prudent to do this because General De Castro, acting in conjunction with Francisco Insignares, civil governor of Bolivar, sent an expedition up the Magdalena river the latter part of last month to Calamar for the purpose of stopping certain government troops who were coming down the river. The government soldiers were sent down by the Bogota government for the purpose of insuring the election of Joaquin Velez as president of the republic and whose chances were considered slim in Bolivar. Insignares and De Castro purposed to meet this force in the interest of the candidature of General Rafael Reyes. When the two forces met at Banco, mutual explanations were made and Insignares and De Castro were induced to return without fighting.

General Manjarez, who is with the government, reached Barranquilla, where General De Castro is stationed, about the end of January and informed De Castro that he held papers from President Marroquin making him (Manjarez) commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the department in succession to De Castro. De Castro obstinately refused to give up his post, claiming he held his appointment from General Reyes, who had been designated supreme commander of all Colombia's military forces and that he had not been advised to hand over his command to General Manjarez. Upon this refusal General Manjarez proceeded to Cartagena without communicating to Governor Insignares. He succeeded in getting General Arago to turn over to him the command of the troops then in Cartagena. As soon as this had been done, Manjarez, with a battalion of the Cartagena troops, took the train for Calama, where he arrived February 4. From Calama he telegraphed to Cartagena to at once send him 500 reinforcements. The government at Bogota also sent down 4,000 troops under General Monsalve, to join and support Manjarez. As soon as his forces were collected Manjarez started to march on Barranquilla.

In the meantime De Castro had left Barranquilla and started up the river alone. He reached Gamarra and from there got into direct telegraphic communication with President Marroquin on the matter. While General DeCastro was up the river Manjarez and his command, numbering about 2,000 men, reached Barranquilla. Manjares communicated with the officer whom De Castro had left in command there and this man agreed to turn over the garrison of 3,500 men and the town to Manjares. Manjares entered Barranquilla and took possession on February 8, without firing a shot.

It is rumored that De Castro has now retired to the province of San Tander, where he intends to muster froces, march to Barranquilla and recapture it.

It is regarded as most extraordinary in the department of Bolivar that disorders did not culminate in the shedding of blood.

Cartagena is now quiet, but considering the present riotous state of affairs, no one knows what will happen next and there is much apprehension. Insignares is still governor of the department but he is expected shortly to be superseded because of his connection with De Castro in opposing the wishes of Bogota.

The result of the presidential election is not known on the coast, but it is said that General Reyes polled a large majority of the votes in the department of Bolivar.

Bogota, Colombia, Feb. 13.—The minister of war left here yesterday for the Atlantic coast. The result of the presidential election is not yet known.

Joaquin Velez has 94 votes over Rafael Reyes, but the returns from five provinces have not yet been received.

FARM ANIMALS.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The acting statistician of the department of agriculture has completed his estimate of the number and value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1904.

The totals for the country are shown in the following table:

Farm animals.	Number.	Value.
Horses	16,736,059	$1,136,940,298
Mules	2,757,916	217,532,832
Milch cows	17,418,817	508,841,489
Other cattle	43,629,498	712,178,134
Sheep	51,630,144	133,530,099
Swine	47,009,367	289,224,627

To Go to Shanghai.

Manila, Feb. 13.—Rear Admiral Cooper, in command of a squadron composed of the New Orleans, Raleigh, Frolic and Annapolis, is under orders to sail for Shanghai. The ships will probably sail next Monday.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed by the senate without debate. Mr Fulton, of Oregon, spoke in support of the administration's course in Panama, and Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, and Mr. Overman, of North Carolina, spoke in opposition thereto. At 2:45 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

In the house the entire session was devoted to consideration of the resolution reported from elections committee No. 3 unseating Mr. Howell (Dem.) and seating Mr. Connell (Rep.) from the Tenth Pennsylvania district, and it was agreed to take a vote at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Chaplain Hale referred to the oriental war in his prayer at the opening of the senate today. Mr. McCumber in a speech supported the Panama canal treaty. A number of private pension bills were passed. Mr. McComas presented the credentials of his successor, Isidor Rayner, as senator from Maryland. Mr. Gamble reported favorably from the committee on public lands the 5 per cent bill for the regulation of accounts between the United States and the several states relative to the disposition of public lands. At 1:50 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

The house today disposed of the Connell-Howell election contest from the Tenth Pennsylvania district by voting to seat Mr. Connell, who was sworn in at once. Consideration of the senate amendment proposing a loan of $4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was resumed and developed further opposition. A vote will be taken at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The senate today adopted a joint resolution authorizing a survey to determine whether a tidewater ship canal across Florida is feasible. The greater part of the day was spent in a consideration of the Panama Canal treaty in executive session. Mr. Daniel introduced a bill appropriating $40,000 for the completion of the Jefferson memorial object lesson road from Charlottesville, Va., to Monticello, the grave of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Teller introduced a bill appropriating $1,100,000 for the construction of a building in Washington for the geological survey.

The house today by a vote of 172 to 103 concurred in the senate amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill authorizing a loan of $4,600,000 by the government to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was amended with respect to the manner in which the money shall be paid. The proposition was strongly opposed in the debate. The house also concurred in the senate amendment to the bill authorizing tests of coals and lignites at the St. Louis fair and nonconcurred in all the other amendments proposed by the senate. The report of the committee on the naval appropriation, carrying a total of $96,338,038, was received. Mr. Howell (Utah) introduced a bill providing that all that portion of Arizona Territory lying north and west of the Colorado river shall be annexed to the state of Utah. The following bills were passed: Amending the Hawaiian act so as to fix the time for making reports on labor statistics, amending the senate bill authorizing the sale of a part of what is known as the Red Lake Indian reservation so that it take effect on the date of passage, providing for the ratification and amendment of an agreement with the Indians of the Crow reservation in Montana, authorizing the director of the census to co-operate with the officials of Michigan and other states in taking a census of manufactures.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The senate today listened to the reading by Mr. Carmack of a speech prepared by Mr. Morgan in opposition to the President's policy with reference to the isthmian canal. It came up on Mr. Morgan's resolution asking for information from the attorney general as to what steps are being taken to acquire the property of the new Panama Canal company. At 2:15 p. m. the senate went into executive session to resume consideration of the Panama canal treaty, but no senator was ready to speak, and, after confirming a number of nominations, it resumed open session at 2:30 p. m. The bill ratifying the treaty with the Indians of the Red Lake reservation in Minnesota for the cession of 250,000 acres of their land was passed. The bill providing for the payment of $200,000 to Queen Liliuokalani, formerly of Hawaii, in satisfaction of all claims, was taken up. It was amended so as not to recognize any claim, and the amount of $200,000 was voted down. Mr. Spooner moved to recommit the measure, but the vote on the motion failed to develop a quorum. Mr. Cullom introduced a resolution from the Commercial club of Chicago favoring a national arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Elkins introduced a bill restricting common carriers as to the manner of transporting high explosives.

In the house today Speaker Cannon took the bit in his teeth and ran completely away with legislative precedent. Incidentally he broke all previous records in the dispatch of private pension bills. Under his guidance 320 of these measures were passed in 155 minutes, "en bloc," under unanimous consent, which the speaker himself asked for. Mr. Williams, of Mississippi introduced a bill making the duty on hides 5 per cent ad valorem, and on harness, leather, boots and shoes 50 per cent of the present duty on these articles.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The suspense concerning the condition of Senator Hanna resulted in the proceedings in the senate today being depressed. There were no speeches and more attention was given the frequent bulletins than to matters of legislation. Immediately after the conclusion of the prayer the senate went into executive session and agreed to vote on the ratification of the Panama canal treaty on Feb. 23. The doors were reopened at 12:32 p. m. The bill to pay $200,000 to ex-Queen Liliuokalani was amended to reduce the appropriation to $150,000, but when called up for passage was lost on a tie vote of 26 to 26. Mr. Proctor, from the committee on agriculture, reported the agricultural appropriation bill and gave notice that he would ask to have it taken up tomorrow. The conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to. The house bill authorizing the director of the census to co-operate with the state of Michigan in taking the census of manufacturers of that state was passed. Other measures passed included the following: Permitting the construction of a dam across the Mississippi river in Wright and Sherman counties, Minnesota; providing for the payment of $5,000 to Jean Louis Legaire on account of his services in returning Sitting Bull and his followers from Canada to the United States after the Custer battle in Montana; providing for the opening of a portion of the reservation of the Lower Brule Indians in South Dakota and regulating the use of reservoir sites on the public lands. Mr. Carmack introduced an amendment to the bill regulating shipping trade between ports of the United States and the Philippines extending the time of the application of the coastwise laws from July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1909.

The house was furnished with a sensation during its 40-minute session today when Mr. Shafroth of the First district of Colorado, volutarily relinquished his seat in the house. He acknowledged that his election had been tainted with fraud, but declared that he was in no measure responsible for it, nor was he aware that it had been perpetrated until an investigation of the ballots had been made. His action was the first case on record where a member has given up his seat for such a reason, and Mr. Shafroth was cheered. A resolution was passed seating Mr. Bonynge, the contestant. Messrs. Hitt (Ill.), Adams (Pa.), and Dinsmore (Ark.), were appointed conferees on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Mr. Maynard (Va.) introduced a bill appropriating $3,000,000 and providing for a government board to arrange the Jamestown, Va., exposition in 1907, in celebration of the 300th anniversary of the first English speaking settlement in North America.

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Mrs. M. Hall, 3006 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to anyone enclosing stamped envelope.

DECLARED WAR.

Tokio, Japan, Feb. 11.—The existence of a state of war with Russia was formally announced today by an imperial proclamation.

Mutineers Captured.

Manila, Feb. 13.—It is reported here that thirteen of the runaway mutineers of the Vegan constabulary have been captured.

Bodies Not Recovered.

Manila, Feb. 12.—The bodies of none of the people drowned in the recent capsizing of a boat off Tayabas have yet been recovered.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Do not attempt to do a thing unless you are sure of yourself, but do not relinquish it simply because some one else is not sure of you.

Thursday.

Think of good that you may avoid thinking of evil. The mind of man cannot for one moment remain in a state of inactivity.

Friday.

There are some persons who never succeed, from being too indolent to undertake anything, and others who regularly fail because the instant they find success in their power they grow indifferent and give over the attempt.

Saturday.

He who comes to his own idea of greatness must always have had a very low standard of it in his mind.

Sunday.

To conquer our own fancies, our own lusts, and our ambition in the sacred name of duty, this it is to be truly brave and **truly strong.**

Monday.

The way to accomplish a lot of work is to keep at it. Affairs must suffer when recreation is preferred to business.

Tuesday.

The effective life and the receptive life are one. No sweep of aim that does some work for God, but harvests also some more of the truth of God, and sweeps it into the treasury of the life.

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS
WHAT A FRIEND WANTS TO KNOW

EMILY S. BOUTON

I was reading a little story the other day about F. Hopkinson Smith, the well known artist and author, which told a great deal of the character of the man, and gave the secret of a large degree of his success. He was conversing with some business men regarding his work, and in summing up what he has accomplished, he said that the most satisfactory achievement to him was the construction of Race Rock Lighthouse in New London Harbor. Its construction involved a long battle, stretching over a period of six years, between the mighty sea and man, and the latter conquered.

"The mastery of Race Rock," said Mr. Smith in conclusion, "helped and strengthened me, and showed me the wisdom of depending upon myself."

It was a long fight with the elements and that he persevered marked the indomitable resolution of the man. To be sure, back of him was the money that gave him command of all the resources that science affords, but these would have been of no avail had he allowed discouragement to palsy his efforts. The latter required the direction of an active brain, good judgment, and the power of quick decision, with a courage in which was no faltering. He brought these to bear continuously and the result was success.

Mr. Smith declared himself helped and strengthened by the very obstacles that threatened him with defeat. The power of the spirit—which is the true man—was challenged and rose to the conflict, as it always does when fear and worry are not allowed the mastery.

It was Disraeli who expressed the lesson which the above little story teaches in the pithy line:

The secret of success is constancy to purpose.

The individual who places an ideal before him to reach, and never swerves from the determination to attain it, rarely fails of a large measure of what is called success. In the beginning he may not seem to be placed in the right environment or to be possessed of the necessary power to reach the desired accomplishment, but unswerving "constancy to purpose" seems to attract or develop forces sufficient to clear the path to victory.

This is really what Mr. Smith meant when he said that he had learned the wisdom of depending upon himself, upon his own ability to meet and cope with difficulties. He was conscious of a growing power within himself which, so long as he did not lose courage, enabled him to master even the mighty elements blindly arrayed against his purpose.

Such power, developed or undeveloped, is possessed by every human being. It must be, for in each one is the Divine Self, which is omnipotent. Ella Wheeler Wilcox writes of it in this way:

No mortal yet has measured his full force.
It is a river rising in God's thought
And emptying in the soul of man. Go back.
Back to the Source and find divinity.
Forget the narrow borders, and ignore
The rocks and chasms which obstruct the way.
Remember the beginning. Man may be
And do the thing he wishes if he keeps
That one thought dominant through night and day,
And knows his strength is limitless because
Its Fountainhead is God.

There is not always, and perhaps rarely, a conscious recognition of the source of the power that lies back of all great accomplishment. We call it will united to energy and foresight, unknowing that in reality these are the weapons with which the soul fights for mastery over those things which hinder its progress along the upward way. And sometimes when selfishness gains control, they are, instead, aids upon the downward path, for the law works equally whether the developed force has for its end good or evil. It is the final outcome in the character which makes the great difference.

This brings to my thought a letter received not long ago in which among other things my correspondent writes:

What can you say about those persons who struggle against great obstacles, accomplishing little, yet displaying energy and heroism as adverse circumstances demanded. It is sometimes the best sailor who is lost, and likewise the bravest soldier who suffers defeat and death. The world seems to applaud or reward the appearance of success rather than effort and faithfulness, under greater difficulties, and makes more account of one failure in a person than of ten victories.

I can say this and it is truth: The terms, success or failure, have in reality only a relative signification, depending upon those by whom they are employed. To the world in general they mean the gaining or not gaining of fame or wealth, the two things being considered the most desirable possessions in the material world, and it is this world to which most of our attention is given.

Those, however, who look deeper into the meaning of life, know that its purpose must be of infinitely greater moment than the winning or losing of what has absolutely no permanent value. When his sun is setting in the western sky of his garnered years, the individual is conscious that success in these directions will avail him nothing in the future, only as he has fulfilled the responsibility which it brought to his hand.

What the world calls failure, which, as my correspondent describes it, has been met with "energy and heroism," is often, when so met, in the best sense the greatest success. Character is what counts in the purpose of human life. It is struggle that develops strength and gives individual force and power. And this, it is well to remember—that the task which seems the hardest, often brings through accomplishment a greater satisfaction and a larger degree of happiness than the rewards which constitute success as the generality of people consider.

That man or that woman who has learned to measure things and accord to them their true value, who is finally able, in the face of continued disappointment and prolonged struggle—

To win high human thought
The spirits flame;
To learn how change is wrought,
And push his aim
With wagon hitched to gleaming star,
Is just below where angels are.

Thus has the poet expressed a living truth, which should be a help and inspiration to all who are holding to a high ideal, whatever may be the outward material results.

The Cozy Corner

AN ADMIRABLE SUGGESTION.

Having read the account of Mr. Ballenger's diary in The Blade of Jan. 28th, I herewith present the story of my diary. At the age of eleven years I commenced my Farm Diary, in Fon-du-lac county, January 1st, 1849—one year after the state was admitted to the Union. With a few dollars I had earned, I ordered a suitable blankbook made. It was about 12x20 inches with a page for each month. For ten years every day's space was filled, Sundays included. These items were a part of the contents: Commencement of all farm work, such as plowing, seeding, harvesting and threshing, and every day of the working; the number of acres planted and the yield of each; the price of all stock purchased or sold; all days of marketing, or other business in the city, 18 miles distant; the day of purchase and the price of all machinery; the names of all hired help, when they came and when dismissed; the names of all visitors, and of those visited by the family; all marriages, births and deaths in the immediate vicinity; the name of each teacher who taught the district school, also the name of every minister sent by the conference to hold services in the church; all picnics, spelling and singing schools, dances, parties, school exhibitions, political, school and town meetings, and names of candidates for office; also a thermometer record of all excessively hot or cold days; of storms and earliest frosts; the dates of the deaths of noted statesmen and scholars, etc.

This diary is of priceless value, and has settled many controversies and put a quietus on many disputes.

When ten years had rolled around I left the homestead, and appointed others of the family to continue this daily record. If they have done so, it is now fifty-four years old.

Every farmer's boy who reads The Blade, should begin such a diary when he is ten years old, and keep it faithfully. It will take but a few minutes each night to make the entries, and will prove to be not only interesting, but a valuable book for reference in after years.—O. Berry.

ASKED AND ANSWERED.

As the season advances we begin to think of the "flowers that bloom in the spring," and shall be glad to receive from any of our flower-lovers suggestions for early flowers and how to plant and care for them. Mrs. J. Bates writes to ask for information on violet culture, and doubtless there are others who would enjoy anything on this especial subject that would be sent.

"Mae, of Kansas" writes that if Mrs. C. V. A. will hang her rug on the line for several hours, the smell of the kerosene with which it was cleaned, will evaporate. As it has been so long since it was on, it will take longer for it all to evaporate, but it will, sooner or later.

Mrs. Larned will please accept the sympathy of the editor in her troubles, and the hope that she may soon have relief from them.

The second chapter of the Cozy Corner story has been received this week. Who will send the next one?

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

Chapter Second.
By "Henrietta."

—soon dispelled his gloomy forbodings. "Have I the pleasure of meeting Dr. Newman?" he asked, cordially offering his hand to the new comer.

"Yes, sir; I see you have been expecting me."

"I have had a proposition made that I should take a rather disagreeable pupil to instruct, and was given to understand that I was to look to you for help and counsel."

"Disagreeable? Not at all! not at all!" replied the doctor; "that is, if you use a little tact and caution. The lady insists that she is not, and never has been insane, and, indeed, the malady is so very slight that it would not often be suspected. All that is necessary is that you treat her as you would any other lady, completely avoiding any suspicion that she is not perfectly sane, and all will go well. If you do not receive her on these terms, you had better not receive her as a pupil at all."

"Dr. Newman, I believe I am a gentleman," said the musician rather stiffly.

"Excuse me, my dear sir, you misunderstand me. There is not a shadow of a doubt as to your being a perfect gentleman; what I meant to suggest was, that it would not be well for you to seem suspicious, or watchful of your pupil; act quite oblivious of any such idea and, my word for it, the lady will give you no trouble."

At precisely nine o'clock the next morning, the rosy old gentleman and his niece entered the apartment, and were welcomed very cordially by Mr. Rhanes, who offered his hand to the lady. She only looked fixedly at him, totally ignoring his welcome. He looked at her for a moment, then catching a glimpse of his rumpled hair, in a mirror across the room, he blushed like a schoolboy and apologized to her for his untidy appearance.

As he spoke, the fixed look left her eyes and with a merry laugh she said: "Why, Mr. Rhanes, I never even noticed that your hair was not smooth; if I had, I should have thought it was but one of the eccentricities of great geniuses."

At this they both laughed like two merry children, and the ice of formality was broken forever.

There was something in the voice of his new pupil that made Mr. Rhanes think of a wind-swept harp, soft, and sweet, and withal a note of sadness that went to his heart, and

"A shadow in her eyes, so deep
Where none might look."

"Excuse me, Miss Weslake," said he—

(To be Continued.)

PRETTY DEVICES.

A pretty window ornament can be made by suspending a carrot in a warm window, scooping out the center and keeping the cavity filled with water. In a short time it will send out pretty, feathery leaves which will curl up, covering the root with a most delicate green foliage.

Hang an acorn or chestnut by a thread, an inch above a wide-mouthed bottle, or a glass bowl. In a few weeks it will absorb enough moisture so the seed will burst and a root will grow downward into the bottle and through the neck will come up the fuzzy, unfurling leaves of pink and green. If a few lumps of charcoal be added to the water the little tree can be kept growing for weeks.

A pine cone well soaked in water and sprinkled with grass seed will soon be covered with green if hung in a warm place where it can get the light, or some oats, sprinkled between two layers of cotton batting and this laid on the top of a bowlful of water, will soon grow, and, if the bowl be of glass, the roots can be seen as well as the leaves.

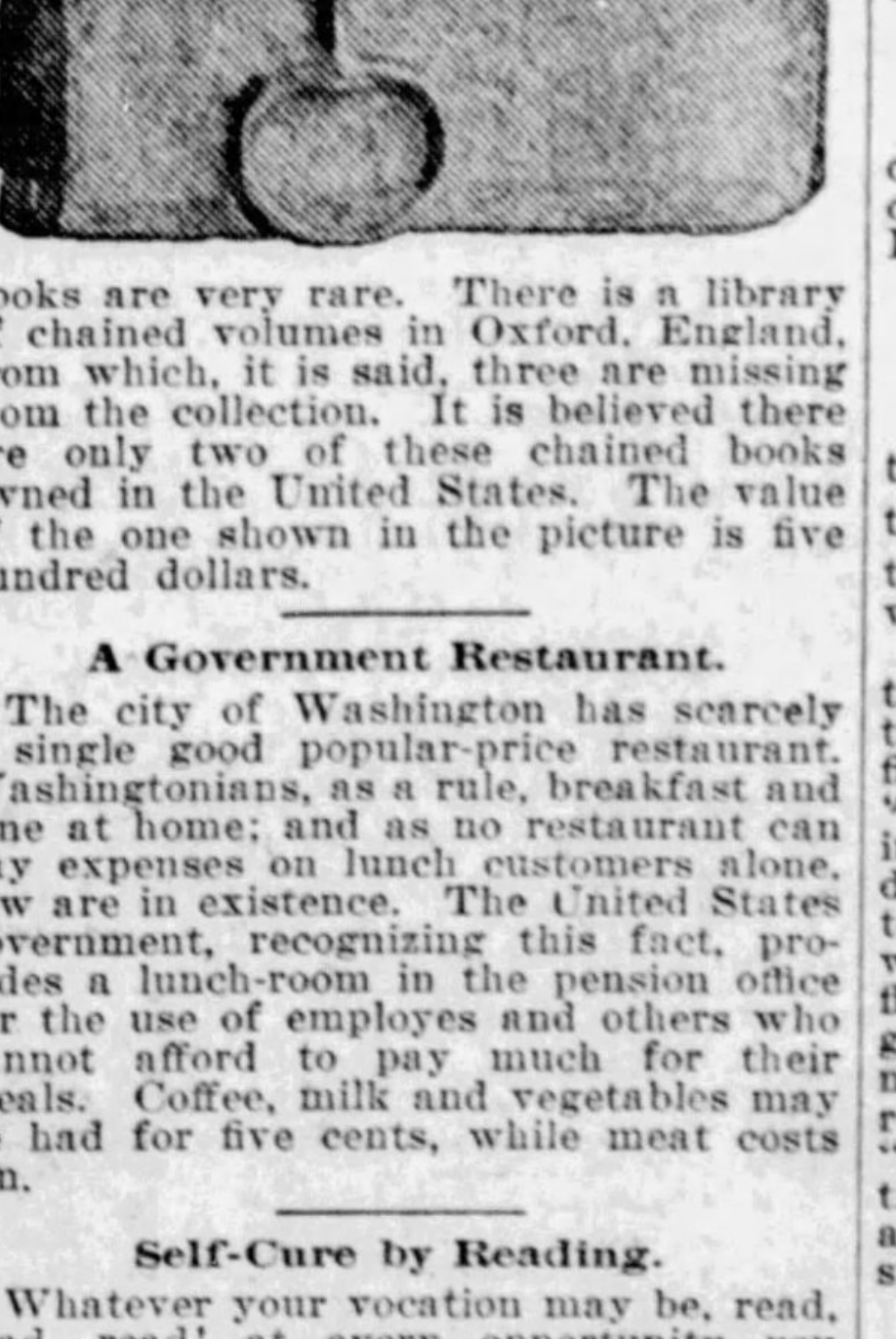
These devices can be tried in every home and will, besides teaching the child much concerning the growth of plants, be a source of pleasure to any who are confined to one room and with little to enable them to pass the weary hours.

FEED THE BIRDS.

Thoughtless people have not the slightest idea of the suffering of wild birds during frosty weather, or when the ground is covered with snow. The little ones of the household should be encouraged to remember the poor birds, so dependent at this time of year upon such assistance. Remains of cold boiled potatoes, broken small, will be picked up eagerly; a handful of rolled oats will be a perfect feast, and cooked rice, barley, peas, etc., left from a meal, are all much appreciated by them. The pleasure of watching the birds is very great—especially to children, whose natural love towards all dumb creatures is intensified by the knowledge that they are befriending them, and perhaps saving them from a cruel death. Those living in a city flat have, perhaps, not the same opportunity of studying the wonderful variety of birds, but even a town sparrow would be glad of a few crumbs and tit-bits put out on the window sill. Water, too, is a thing which few people think of, although I have seen a sardine tin filled with water and placed on the window sill of a flat; and when I noticed the avidity with which several "dickies" came and drank, I knew that the kindness which prompted the action was not thrown away.

A CHAINED BOOK.

When the first books were printed it was needful to chain them to prevent their being stolen, and an iron chain was fastened to the heavy wooden sides with which the book was bound. At a recent bookbinding exhibition in New York, one of these chained books was displayed, of which the accompanying cut is a picture. The binding is in the original oaken boards covered with sheepskin, and having the original chain attached. These books are very rare. There is a library of chained volumes in Oxford, England, from which, it is said, three are missing from the collection. It is believed there are only two of these chained books owned in the United States. The value of the one shown in the picture is five hundred dollars.



A Government Restaurant.

The city of Washington has scarcely a single good popular-price restaurant. Washingtonians, as a rule, breakfast and dine at home; and as no restaurant can pay expenses on lunch customers alone, few are in existence. The United States government, recognizing this fact, provides a lunch-room in the pension office for the use of employes and others who cannot afford to pay much for their meals. Coffee, milk and vegetables may be had for five cents, while meat costs ten.

Self-Cure by Reading.

Whatever your vocation may be, read, read, read! at every opportunity you get, and always read the best within your reach! Any book, periodical or paper is bad which takes the place of something better. Enrich your life in every possible way by self-improvement—self-culture. This is success.—From Success.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Have you ever heard of the sponge gourd? It is a southern production, a rich, luscious vine with tubular, widely-flaring, yellow flowers, and is very ornamental. It grows so rapidly and has such a heavy foliage, that a long porch exposed to the sun may be shaded by it from May until the frost comes.

Its useful properties exceed the ornamental. Every flower is followed by a long gourd filled with a spongy lining, averaging ten inches in length and six inches in width. When the gourds are ripe the sponge is bleached for home use and for commerce.

The gourd rinds are cut off, the seeds cleaned out, and the fibre washed and boiled in soapy water, then sunned and left out in the dew at night. Washing powder lathered into the water, cuts out and clears away all the vegetable pulp, leaving the spongy fabric, which by many washings, boilings and exposure to the sun becomes as white as cambric.

It is then cut in pieces of mitten shape, lined with crash, left open at one end for the hand, and is ready for use in the bath room. Wet, the sponge is soft and pliant; dry, it is equal to a flesh-brush. Also, in the kitchen the sponge is used for washing dishes and cooking utensils. It outlasts all kinds of cloth. For polishing smoothing-irons the dry fibre is unsurpassed. It is made into mats for the ironing table.

The Household is indebted to the Southern Fruit Grower for this description of the gourd, which seems to unite in itself so many useful qualities, besides being a real ornament to the family porch.

Have you ever noticed how often, in accounts of sudden death from heart failure, it is stated that the victim had been in his usual health, and had eaten a hearty meal just previous to his seizure? The truth of the matter is that a large majority of "heart troubles" are really caused by indigestion, and if those who live in constant fear because of "pains around the heart," would pay a little more attention to their diet, especially avoiding a hearty meal just before retiring, or would take some simple aid to digestion after each meal, the "pains" would shortly disappear, leaving them with renewed courage to "live out their days" unhampered by dread of "sudden death."

Do you know that when your hand or foot or arm or leg "goes to sleep," if you simply remove the pressure that has caused the numbness, and keep the limb perfectly quiet, the blood will soon circulate through it, without the unpleasant prickling sensation that usually accompanies it. It requires some "will power" to refrain from rubbing it, but the result will more than repay you.

If your canary mopes and loses feathers out of moulting time, put a rusty nail in his drinking water, and hang him in the sunshine for at least part of every day. All day, is, of course, better in winter, though in warm weather the cage should be partially shaded from the sun at all times.

"A word of praise is not flattery, and like medicine, it 'tones one up.' It benefits the giver as well as the recipient, and if one is on the lookout for them, it is surprising how many times each day we find opportunities to praise a worthy act."

In a recent magazine is found this recipe for a bath for tired people, which certainly has the merit of being easier to perform than most of the remedies for sleeplessness and nerve-fag:

Take of sea-salt, four ounces; spirits of ammonia, two ounces; spirits of camphor, two ounces; of pure alcohol, eight ounces, and sufficient hot water to make a full quart of the liquid. Dissolve the sea-salt in the hot water, and let stand until cool. Pour into the alcohol the spirits of ammonia and camphor. Add the salt water, shake well and bottle for use. With a soft sponge dipped in this mixture, wet over the whole surface of the body. Rub vigorously until the skin glows. When nervous, or blue, or wakeful, do not omit this bath, for the rest that follows is refreshing, and one will be amply repaid for the effort required to prepare it.

The chief esential in housekeeping is comfort. The worst possible taste in housekeeping is imitation comfort. Imitation hospitality is an affront. If you give up a room to a guest give it up without reserve and have nothing in it too fine to be used.

A famous London publisher when asked recently what advice he would give to a young man just starting out in the world said: "Concentrate your energies and work hard. Launch out into new experiments. Never be afraid to have the courage of your convictions. Fix the lines you want to travel along, and keep them. That is all."

In the Arctic regions a man who wants a divorce leaves home in anger, and does not return for several days. The wife takes the hint and her departure before he returns.

In looking over her treasures the other day the Cook came across a table of weights and measures which she gives herewith, thinking it may prove a help to some of the younger members of The Blade Cooking Club, and may not come amiss to the older ones as well:

Two cupfuls flour weigh one pound; one pint of flour weighs one pound; one pint white sugar weighs one pound; two tablespoonfuls liquid one ounce; eight teaspoonfuls liquid one ounce; one gill liquid, four ounces.

As the "Biddies of the Barnyard" still keep on their "high horse," and eggs are a scarce and dear commodity, a couple of eggless recipes may not be out of order:

Rochester Ginger Snaps.

1 cupful of molasses; 1 cupful sugar; 1 heaping cupful butter; 1 teaspoonful each of cinnamon, ginger and soda. Boil together for from five to eight minutes; then mix with flour and roll as thin as possible. Cut into strips 1 inch wide and 4 inches long. Bake on floured tins in a quick oven.

Soft Gingerbread.

One-half cupful butter; 1 cupful brown sugar; 1 cupful molasses; 1 cupful of sweet milk; 3 cupfuls flour; 2 teaspoonfuls each of ginger, cloves and cinnamon.

"No Egg" Cake.

Two and one-half cupfuls flour; ½ cupful each of butter and milk; 1½ cupfuls brown sugar; 1 teaspoonful soda. Flavor with nutmeg.

RAILROAD SIGNALS.

When you are traveling on the railroad train and hear the engine whistle, or see the conductor or brakeman wave a lantern or signal with his hands, this is what the signals mean:

One whistle signifies "down brakes;" two whistles, "off brakes;" three whistles, "back up;" continued whistling signifies "danger;" rapid, short whistles, "cattle on the track;" a sweeping parting of the hands signifies "go ahead;" downward motion of the hands with extended arms signifies "stop;" red flag waved up the track means "danger;" red flag standing by the track signifies "danger ahead;" a red flag carried by a locomotive means "an engine following;" a red flag hung out at a depot means "stop;" lanterns raised and lowered vertically signifies "start;" swung at right angles across the track means "stop;" swung in a circle signifies "back up."

In cooking cornmeal mush, or any cereal, for frying, if a handful of flour is stirred into it just before removing from the fire, the cold mush will fry brown. Using the fat from salt pork instead of lard to fry it in will also make it brown and will give it an excellent flavor.

THE HORSE'S PRAYER.

In a country church on a winter night
There was warmth and cheer, and a brilliant light
Shone from the chandeliers in ruddy glow
On the faces bright of the crowd below.

All were warmly clad in their winter's dress,
With a carpet soft for their feet to press,
When the pastor knelt in silent prayer
Asked the Father's aid and protecting care,

Fell a sacred hush—for a form divine
Seemed to hover now by that hallowed shrine.
With a thankful joy was his warm heart thrilled
As he rose and glanced o'er the house well filled.

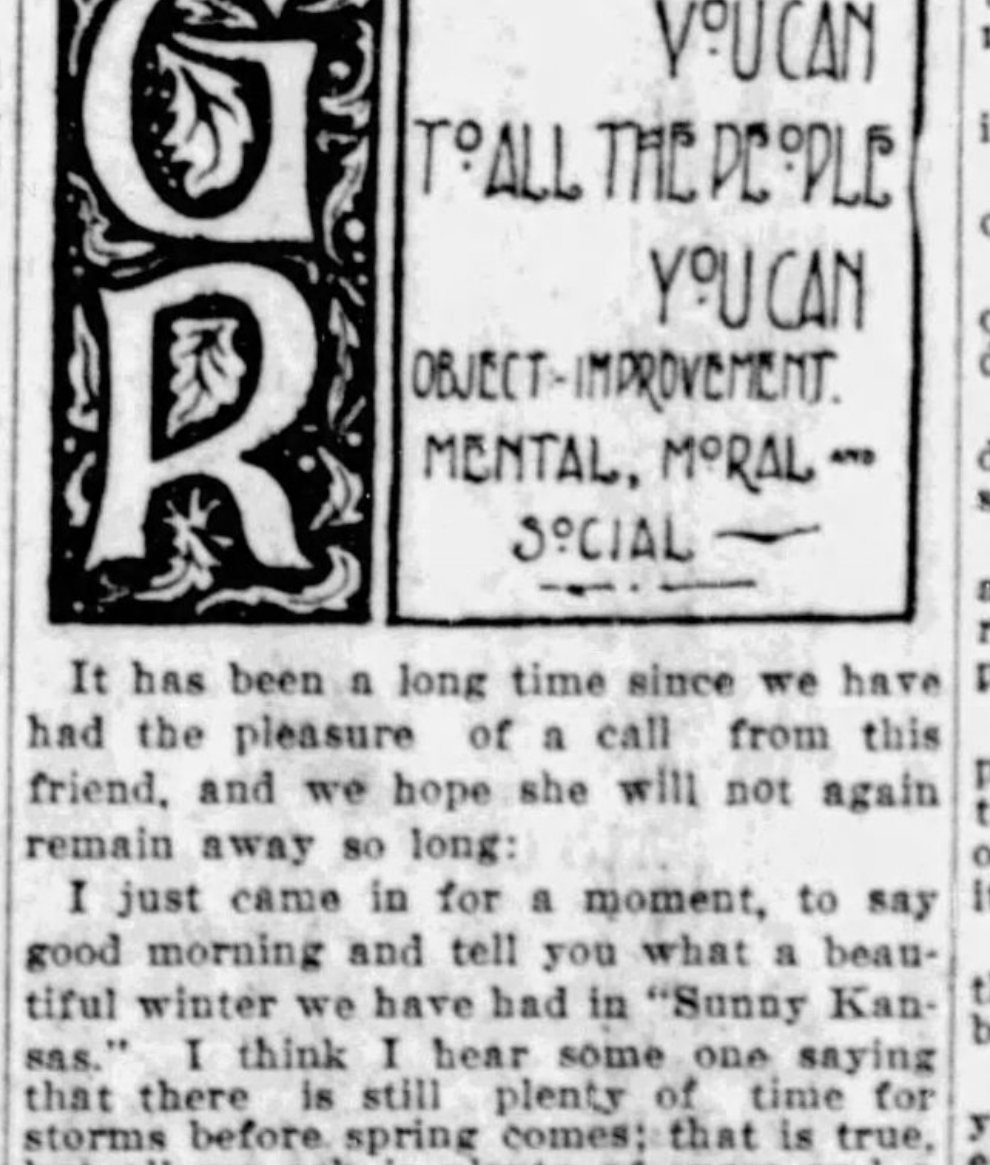
And he offered thanks that their hearts were right,
As their presence proved on that winter night.
They had braved the blast and the stinging cold
For the sacred courts of the sheltering fold.

For his text he chose Matthew 5 and 7,
"To the merciful shall be mercy given."
And he proved on earth such would blessing gain
And the final rest of the blest obtain.

Then they sang, "Praise God whence all blessings flow,
And all creatures join in His praise below."
In the snow—outside—where the wind blew cold,
Stood a poor old horse with no sheltering fold.

Does the poor old horse thus the penance pay
For the sins of men while they praise and pray:
Through the summer's heat and the winter's chill
As he faithfully serves his master's will?

—S. J. Stevens.



It has been a long time since we have had the pleasure of a call from this friend, and we hope she will not again remain away so long:

I just came in for a moment, to say good morning and tell you what a beautiful winter we have had in "Sunny Kansas." I think I hear some one saying that there is still plenty of time for storms before spring comes; that is true, but all we ask is plenty of snow and a late spring and then—just try to imagine what crops we shall raise!

I expect to attend the exposition at St. Louis next summer and hope to meet a great many M. G. R.'s there so I can make their personal acquaintance. We must wear our badges very conspicuously.

I would like to know in what part of the state "Illinois" lives; perhaps we might have been neighbors, as I lived in the same state "once on a time."

Have we any members from Kentucky, Miss Prudence? I am very partial to Kentuckians, myself. "Katherine R" of the Keystone state, I am always present at our meetings, but I was taught the old-fashioned idea that "children should be seen, not heard," and the habit still clings.—"Mae," Kansas.

Another who seemed to have forgotten us, is our "Mountain Sister."

Dear M. G. R. friends, it gives me great pleasure to be with you once more, and though I have been absent for some months, I have kept in touch with you through the column.

I wish I could describe to you how beautiful I have found this winter which is now drawing so near its end. Soon we shall be welcoming the springtime and forgetting the beautiful ice and snow, which have made everything in Nature look so pure and clean.

Today the sun is shining and melting the second fall of snow we have had this winter. Those from Michigan who have so pleasantly entertained us during the last few months have experienced very different conditions, I should judge from the letters. It is perhaps just as enjoyable to have plenty of snow and sleigh-rides, but to many of us the balmy, sunny weather of spring inspires us to higher and more desirable pleasures, and we sing with joy:

"Summer will come again,
Flowers will bloom again,
Joy shall be ours again
Bye and bye."

"Minnehaha," I have seen many peach orchards, and can say that your description was true to life.

I hope none of the M. G. R.'s suffered in any way from the terrible fire in the Chicago theatre. There are many sad homes today, made so by that dreadful event, and for all we must have the sincerest sympathy; I think such places of amusement are very worldly and wicked, and wish that we as M. G. R.'s could use our influence to close them; we certainly can do what we can by renouncing them from our pleasures.—"Mountain Sister," Arkansas.

Knocking at the door and promising obedience to the rules, I hope Miss Prudence will admit me to membership in the M. G. R. My home is in Iowa—the great state of the west—about forty miles from Spirit Lake. Two years ago we spent a week at Lake Okoboji, six miles from Spirit Lake. It is the scene of the great Indian massacre in 1857. There were fourteen families slain, only one child spared and she was taken prisoner, but was afterwards rescued by a band of friendly Indians, and is still living. The state has erected a fine monument in memory of those brave settlers on the spot where they fell victims to those cruel foes of the white people, and the waves of the lake as they dash upon the sands, within a stone's throw of the monument, seem to be ever singing a dirge for the departed ones.—"Claribel," Iowa.

When old Boreas is blowing a gale and the ground is covered with a mantle of white, then we, like the birds, would hie us away to the Sunny South—the land of sunshine and flowers, and pay a visit to "Florida Bach." But as our lot has been cast in a state of sudden changes, where all may be pleasant and sunshiny one hour, to be followed the next by snow, rain, or sleet, with the north wind blowing at a rate of forty miles an hour, and we cannot get away, it becomes us to make the best of things and seek for the many beauties of winter.

Even though we shiver while gazing, we cannot look upon the ice-laden trees, touched as by a magic wand, as they sway and glisten in the bright sunlight; or watch the downy flakes of snow wafted to Mother Earth—covering all imperfections, all irregularities, all that can displease the eye, with a mantle as pure and white as that with which the Heavenly Love covers the imperfections of mankind—and not admire.

Yet, though we admire, some of us cannot love the cold blasts of winter, and almost envy those of our band who live in the warm Southland, or on the Pacific coast, like "A Westerner."

Many thanks, "Golden Rod," for your expression of sympathy for the dressmakers, for that class of workers includes me. With best wishes for Miss Prudence and all members of the M. G. R. for 1904, and hoping that Brown Eyes will tell us what he found in the tree, I will say good-bye.—"Indiana Wabash."

IF YOU ARE WELL-BRED

You will be kind.

You will not use slang.

You will try to make others happy.

You will not be shy or self-conscious.

You will never indulge in ill-natured gossip.

You will never forget the respect due to age.

You will not swagger or boast of your achievements.

You will think of others before you think of yourself.

You will be scrupulous in your regard for the rights of others.

You will not measure your civility by people's bank accounts.

You will not forget engagements, promises, or obligations of any kind.

In conversation you will not be argumentative or contradictory.

You will never make fun of the peculiarities or idiosyncracies of others.

You will not bore people by constantly talking of yourself and your affairs.

You will never under any circumstances cause another pain, if you can help it.

You will not think that "good intentions" compensate for rude or gruff manners.

You will be as agreeable to your social inferiors as to your equals and superiors.

You will not have two sets of manners; one for "company" and one for home use.

You will not sulk or feel neglected if others receive more attention than you do.

You will never remind a cripple of his deformity, or probe the sore spots of a sensitive soul.

You will not gulp down your soup so audibly that you can be heard across the room, nor sop up the sauce in your plate with bits of bread.

You will let a refined manner and superior intelligence show that you have travelled, instead of constantly talking of the different countries you have visited.

You will not remark, while a guest, that you do not like the food which has been served to you.

You will not attract attention by either your loud talk or laughter, or show your egotism by trying to absorb conversation.—Orison Swett Marden in Success.

From Good Housekeeping, we take this description of a very ingenious plan for helping one whose eyesight had failed to such an extent as to make threading a needle an impossibility with her:—"A young friend overcame this difficulty by taking a spool of thread and a paper of needles, and, without breaking the thread, she strung the whole paper of needles as one would string beads.

When a needleful of thread was desired, all that was necessary was to take the outside needle, draw off as long a thread as she needed, fasten the next needle to the spool where it was ready threaded for the next time."

PLAYING HOSTESS.

When Maggie takes her Thursday out,
I have a lot of fun,
And up and down I fly about
Till everything is done!
Because we say that on that day
The house belongs to me,
I ask—it's such a lovely play!—
My pa and ma to tea.

"Now, ma'am," I say, "don't let me make
Your cup of tea too sweet;
And, doctor, take a piece of cake,
It's from a new receipt."

Then pa replies, "My dear, Miss Brown,
Your cake is always nice;
You make the very best in town—
I'll have another slice!"

Then mamma asks what luck I had
With my last raspberry jam,
And papa says he should be glad
To try my cold boiled ham.
And then I pass the cups about—
It's such a lovely play!—
If only Maggie's Thursday out
Came every single day!

Indian Child Life in Brazil

Imagine a queer hut on a hill. It is made of four upright poles and a dried-grass roof. In the center is a fire, day and night. Around the fire are trunks of trees, pointing toward it, which serve as seats, tables, and beds. Here a little Indian opens his eyes on this world. His small nose is pressed flat—why, I do not know—and he is thrown into a river, poor little man, then put into a basket made of wild vines. In this basket the proud father puts a little bow and arrows, lance, and tomahawk. The little boy gets plenty of fresh air!

At cock-crowing, all in the wigwam get up and go to the river for a bath, then come back, and wait in silence the order of the cacique for the day. The orders are promptly obeyed. At breakfast they have raw fish or game, honey or fruits, sometimes beans, and a cake made of rotten corn, which has a frightful odor. The sober little baby in his basket sees his mother, dressed in gay beads and a little apron, weaving little pieces of cloth out of thistles, or making pottery, which she understands better than Robinson Crusoe. The father rubs a long leaf in his hands, from which he makes a slender, elastic cord, to be woven into a hammock or fishing net. Or he makes a strong bow and arrows, as tall as himself, carving them delicately and painting them. The point of the arrow is of monkey bone or iron. He makes also long lances for hunting or war. Sometimes a neighbor comes in, sits down by the person he likes best, and does not speak until something to eat is offered, when a dignified conversation begins; the others now and then nod, and exclaim, "Ha!"

By-and-bye the little brown Indian is big enough to run about and play with the chickens, tame raccoon, monkeys, etc., and with the many lean dogs that are the delight of his father, but are never fed, poor things! This little boy is not troubled with clothes, you know, unless for a long tramp in the woods, when his legs are wound about with thongs to defend them from snake bites. He admires the wonderful skill of his father, who shoots a great arrow up, up, till it disappears in the blue sky, and then comes down exactly where he chooses, between two toes on his slender foot or halving an orange. He listens to stories of the various ways to trap game—the covered hole with a cord and heavy stick to fall at a touch, the rude fence with a trap gate, the long deep ditch covered with branches.

He longs to go fishing, and draw through the water something like a butterfly catcher, or throw the broad net with little weights on one side and corks on the other, that takes in many and then closes. The easiest way of all, when the river is narrow, is to build a dam, crush a poisonous herb into the water above, and thus kill hundreds of the fish at once; nobody minds their dying poisoned, but as many as possible are eaten, and the rest spread out to dry—not salted!

It is rough fun to take part in the game where a number of Indians divide into two parties and throw at each other, with force and precision, sticks about a foot and a half long. Oh, but it hurts when it hits!

In mosquito time, they smear themselves with a gummy substance. Sometimes four or five families go a journey of many leagues to a town of whites, chiefly to get dogs and guns—by hook or by crook. The poor mothers, bent almost double, carry babies and bundles by a strap passed from forehead to back. Not even city thieves are more expert in getting what does not belong to them than these children of the woods.—From Child Life in Many Lands. Copyright, Fleming H. Revell Company.

BRAZILIAN INDIAN BOY.

Hans—"Have you dose mittens for me alreddy sewed?"

Gretchen—"Nein, Hans, for you I have dese mittens knitt."—The American Boy.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR JANUARY.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Cummington, Mass., in 1794, entered Williams College in 1810, was admitted to the bar in 1815, became connected with the Evening Post in 1826, and afterward became its editor-in-chief. He wrote one of the finest poems in the English language at the age of 18, and published his first volume of poems in 1821, the first complete collection in 1832, and an additional volume in 1864. He translated the Iliad in 1870, and Odyssey in 1871. He died in 1878.

HAWKEYE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

What is the temperature when the Centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometers each register the same number of degrees from zero?

W. L. H.

3.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—Bundle.
2.—Old.
3.—To incline.
4.—A girl's name.

BLUE BELL.

4.—DROP-LETTER PUZZLE.

"Centuries od are the mountains
Their frheads wrinkled and rifted,
Helios crows by day,
Pallid Selene by niht.
Rom their bosoms uptossed,
The snows are drivn and drifted,
Ike Tithonus' beard
Streaming disheveled and white.
Thunder and tempest f wind
Their trumpets blo in the vastness."

The dropped letters give the name of the author of the quotation.

BESSIE BLAKE.

5.—QUERY.

Who were the "Sons of Liberty"?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"As one lamp lights another, nor grows less,
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness."

HELEN.

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 4.

1.—Washington Irving.
2.—43 and 7-11 seconds.
3.—Words forming square: Eerie, Ewing, river, in-eye, egret.
4.—"If wisdom's ways you'd wisely seek,
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak, with whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where."
5.—The Edict of Nantes was granted by Henry IV. in 1598, allowing the Hugenots of France the free exercise of their religion, and ecclesiastical autonomy.
6.—John Adams, the first minister from the United States to England, made the remark to George III, who made the response given.

Chat.

George Vore, W. P. E., Mac from Mich., and Pauline "made their manners" to the Schoolmistress this morning.

George, please send the solution to your problem, as it cannot be published without.

W. P. E., I am very glad your prize pleased you. You certainly deserved it.

Mac from Mich., "pleased to see you." Come again.

Pauline, you are starting out well, and the Schoolmistress hopes you will "continner on."

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS
AND—OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

SHIP BLOWN UP.

Cruiser Boyarin Destroyed by a Mine.

GERMAN VESSEL FIRED ON

Japanese Reported to Have Made a Serious Blunder—Jap Troops Reported Preparing to Land at New Chwang—British Ship Burned.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—The Russian second class cruiser Boyarin was blown up by a mine February 13 in the same manner as was the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei. She had on board 197 officers and men, all of whom, it is understood, were lost.

This report that the Russian cruiser Boyarin was blown up and all her officers and crew lost is confirmed from a private source.

The Boyarin was 348 feet long, 41 feet beam and 16 feet draught. She was of 3,200 tons displacement and her trial speed was 25 knots. Her armament consisted of six 4.7 inch guns, eight 1.8 inch guns, two 1.4 inch guns, and three machine guns. She was also fitted with six torpedo tubes. The Boyarin was last reported as having taken part in the engagement February 9 at Port Arthur.

German Ship Fired On.

A semi-official telegram dated from the headquarters of the viceroy at Port Arthur says the German cruiser Hansa, which had been sent to remove German subjects from Port Arthur and which had on board also a number of Russian women and children, had been fired upon by Japanese warships.

The telegram reiterates the statement that three Japanese torpedo boats have been sunk in a night attack on Port Arthur. All was quiet on February 13 within the sphere of the war operations.

To Reply to Hay's Note.

Information has been obtained at the foreign office that Secretary Hay's proposition to limit the area of war operations is considered practicable and that a response will soon be forthcoming. Viceroy Alexieff is being consulted regarding the matter and the authorities are doubtless awaiting an indication as to how the proposition will be received by Japan. The sympathetic reception given by the powers to Mr. Hay's note and the representations the powers have made here have undoubtedly had a good effect upon official opinion and the Russian government shows a more friendly spirit toward the direct representations made by the United States.

The American government is now pressing for an answer to the request that United States army officers be allowed to accompany the Russian field operations, but it is explained that Viceroy Alexieff, to whom the request was referred, has not yet replied.

Gloomy Holiday in Russia.

Carnival week, usually the gayest of the year in Russia, opened yesterday, but under the shadow of the war the merrymaking was only a ghost of that of former years. In St. Petersburg all the festivities, including balls, public and private social functions, and fashionable weddings, planned months in advance, have been abandoned. Business, however, is as usual suspended today and thousands of little Finish sleighs with tinkling bells, which for this one week are allowed to compete with the regular drosky drivers, whisk perpetually through the snow-covered streets at cut prices, although their occupants evidently are not possessed by the true carnival spirit.

Benefits for Red Cross.

The rush of crowds to buy extra editions of the newspapers, the intense activity at the war and marine ministries, and the crowds about the admiralty anxiously inquiring regarding the fate of relatives, are grim reminders of where the thoughts of the people are. Instead of the customary festivities the theatre gave double performances for the benefit of the Red Cross and last night the artists' ball, generally one of the biggest of the social season, which was intended to be abandoned, was held in a hall decorated to represent the feast day of Benares. The artists were attired in the garb of Hindoos, with the object of swelling the Red Cross society's funds.

Big Issue of Credit Notes.

An issue of 50,000,000 roubles credit notes secured by gold, was made February 13. The comparatively small influx of circulating credit notes into the treasuries and the imperial bank and the increased withdrawals for the far east are assigned as the reasons for this operation. The total of the credit notes in circulation February 14, was 680,000,000 roubles.

"I Grow Hair In One Night."

Famous Doctor-Chemist Has Discovered a Secret Compound That Grows Hair on Any Bald Head.

Discoverer of This Magic Compound That Grows Hair in a Single Night.

He sends a trial package of his new and wonderful remedy free by mail to convince people it actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to shining scalps, eyebrows and eyelashes and restores the hair to its natural color. Send your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 1518 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial package, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage. Write today.

LANDED AT CHEMULPO

Plan of Campaign of the Japanese by Land.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Information has reached here that nearly twenty thousand Japanese troops were landed at Chemulpo yesterday, the first division of a large number which will be thrown into Corea as rapidly as possible, in the effort thoroughly to occupy the strategic points in the Hermit kingdom, while the Russian fleet is bottled up in Port Arthur. By one conversant with the Japanese plans it is stated that the repeated attacks on Port Arthur are not for the purpose of seizing that place at present unless an unexpected weakness on the fortifications there should develop. They are part of a well defined plan for the harassing of the Russian fleet until Corea can be occupied. The bottling up of the fleet there enables the landing of troops in Corea without the convoy of a large number of warships. The reports of disorder in various parts of Corea hastened the operations of the Japanese that they might obtain possession before anarchy became prevalent and foreign interests menaced in consequence.

The taking of Port Arthur will form the second number of the war program. First, however, it is learned that the Japanese propose to cut the line of communication well upon the railroad running from Niu Chwang to Port Arthur. It is expected a large Japanese force will land at Niu Chwang shortly for this purpose.

The navy department denies positively that any American naval officers were aboard the Japanese ships in the fighting at Port Arthur. It is said that our government requested permission of both Russia and Japan to place an American naval officer with each of the fleets, not as a combatant but purely in the capacity of an observer. While neither power refused the request outright, still they did not accede.

The war department is having equally bad luck in trying to place American military observers with the land forces of Russia and Japan. Eight officers were selected for this duty and requests were made that they be permitted to accompany the forces in the field, but a favorable response has not yet been received and it is feared that it will not be.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister called upon Secretary Hay today and it is understood that the reported detention of about 100 Japanese subjects in Port Arthur was under discussion. There seems to be lack of positive information on this subject and until the facts are known the state department is inclined to go slow in making representations to Russia. It is bound to do so, however, if Japan formally requests it, as the department has undertaken to represent Japan so far as the interests of Japanese subjects in Russia are concerned. Taking notice of the reported escape from Port Arthur of the American cargo ship, Pleides, under cover of a storm, the department officials are inclined to believe that she may have brought away some of the detained Japanese. It is said that large license is accorded by international law to military commanders in such cases as these, and they freely exercise discretionary power as to the ingress and egress into and from towns practically besieged like Port Arthur of persons who might carry damaging information to the foe.

London, Feb. 15.—A delayed despatch from Seoul, dated Feb. 10, reads as follows: "The Russian consul at Chemulpo is guarded by Japanese troops. Today all the other Russians in the city have been ordered into one large house, where they will be detained awaiting action of the authorities as to their disposal. The Russian minister at Seoul has been requested by the Japanese minister, through a neutral legation, to withdraw and he has consented to do so. He will probably leave Seoul tomorrow.

"There are now on board the French cruiser, Paschal, 214 Russians of whom two commanders, 14 officers and 31 men are wounded. Six wounded men have already died. It is now known that the Russian cruiser Variag had 40 men and one officer, a count, killed during the recent engagement off Chemulpo. This officer was a midshipman named Niron and not Muro, as stated erroneously in a previous despatch. The Variag had sixty-four men wounded, among them Capt. Rudenf, who was in command of the cruiser. His wounds are not considered serious. The Russian dead, with the exception of the young officer, who fell on the bridge, were locked up in the cabin when the Variag went down. The passengers and crew of the Sungarie have been taken on board the Paschal. The Corean telegraph lines have been cut in all directions. Several men were seen on board the Korutz, it is said, an instant before she blew up.

"The commissioner of customs at Chemulpo has protested against an alleged breach of neutrality on the part of the Japanese. The Russians claim that the Japanese fired first, dispatching two torpedoes at the Korutz when she tried to leave the harbor on the 11th. The Japanese claim in turn that the Korutz fired first. There is no news of the arrival of any more Russian troops in Corean territory and Seoul remains quiet.

"The Japanese have demanded the use of several government buildings in this city to be used as barracks for the troops. On the English and Italian cruisers are a number of Russian refugees, just how many is not known. Only the wounded are on the British vessel."

JAPANESE ARRESTED.

Carried Prisoners to Port Arthur in Spite of Protests.

New Chwang, Feb. 15.—About fifty Japanese men on their way to Tien Tsin were arrested at Tai-Hi-Chou, February 12, with their women and arrived here in custody. The American consul, Henry B. Miller, procured the release of the women, but Secretary Alexieff ordered their rearrest and transportation together with all the Japanese in Manchuria to Port Arthur. Mr. Miller based his action on assurances the Russians gave the Japanese consul that all Japanese subjects would be protected, and permitted to leave when they desired. There are numerous Japanese complaints of Russian ill-treatment.

It is said that 400 Japanese refugees from Harbin and elsewhere, who arrived at Mukden February 10 were arrested and that many of them were severely beaten and detained until they purchased their release. When they were liberated the Japanese were sent in open trucks to Tai-Hih-Chu, where they were again maltreated and sent on to Port Arthur. Some of the women were sent to New Chwang. Consul Miller took the women under his protection and sent them to Shanghai Kwan.

Mr. Miller protested to the civil administrator against the cruel treatment of the Japanese refugees by Russian soldiers and requested a census of all Japanese transported to Port Arthur.

The consul himself was menaced by a cossack without provocation and the officer commanding at New Chwang expressed his regrets and promised to severely punish the cossack. The civil administrators promised to afford better protection to the refugees.

Independent naval officers say the Cesaravitch, Retivisan, Pallada and Novik, damaged in the first naval battle off Port Arthur, cannot be repaired in time to decide the command of the sea.

They also say the Russian land forces are demoralized. They are trying to watch the entire coast. The officers of the Russian gunboat Sivoutch, at New Chang declare they are prepared to blow up their vessel in case of danger. They are employing a searchlight all night long over the surrounding plains.

The constant telegraphic interruption threatens to complete the isolation of the war zone, except by despatch boats. Admiral Alexieff has forbidden all ships to enter any of the ports of the Lio Tung peninsula. It is understood that his object is to carry out the defenses of the harbors which hitherto have been neglected. Foreigners are not permitted to move without military permits.

The foreign missions at Mukden, apprehending a Chinese outbreak, are sending the missionaries with families away.

The reports that Japanese ships have been seen using searchlights off New Chwang and off the coast near Kin-Chou are Chinese fictions. There are about 2,000 Russian troops now at New Chwang.

To Accompany Japs' Army.

London, Feb. 15.—The White Star line steamer Majestic, which is to sail Wednesday from Liverpool for New York, will take among her passengers the Earl of Caithness and General Sir William Nicholson, directors-general of military intelligence of the war office, and Col. J. A. L. Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, who will accompany the Japanese armies in the field.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—Captain Beliaef, of the Koriet, writing to relatives January 9, said:

"I am ready to go to sea any minute. From day to day we have been expecting a fight with the Japanese. We expect sudden attacks, without a previous declaration of war. The wooden fittings are being taken ashore. We have no armor, our strength is only in the guns and the courage of our men. We Russians often depend on courage and the outcome is all right. It may happen that it will not fail us now. I shall do all possible. If they send us to the bottom say a good word for us."

JAPAN'S FORCES.

She Will Have 300,000 Men in the Field.

Shanghai, Feb. 15.—Advices from Nagasaki, Japan, say that the mobilization of the Japanese army has been carried out methodically. It is estimated that 300,000 troops are now ready to be placed in the field without impairing the national defenses. The movements of the troops are shrouded in secrecy. They are being moved at night toward their bases at Sasebo, Kure Meji and Yokuska, and the lights of ordinary trains are extinguished when in the neighborhood of troop trains. Members of the reserve force immediately step into the places of the outgoing regulars. Their organization is perfect and a full equipment is ready for each one of the reserves.

Hundreds of hotels, tea houses and temples have been requisitioned in Tokio and other divisional centers. All the steamers of Japanese merchant lines are being rapidly converted into auxiliary cruisers, armed with quick firing guns and fitted with torpedo tubes.

The government officials refuse to give out any information regarding their military intentions. They expect to profit by dissensions in the Russian councils of state. It is believed that the extraordinary powers conferred on Viceroy Alexieff will lead to a clash between Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and Gen. Kuropatkin, especially as the latter is unfriendly to Alexieff. The result of a disagreement between these two Russian leaders here would end in a military muddle.

The Japanese are convinced that the Russians will be unable to concentrate and maintain 50,000 troops at any important point of military operations.

There is much talk current in regard to the possible dynamiting of the Russian railroad in Manchuria. Thousands of Japanese who are practically undistinguishable from Chinese are working in Manchuria and would willingly risk their lives to aid their country's cause. A large body of troops is due in Nagasaki on Saturday to embark on transports for Corea.

A protective boom of mines has been placed about the entrance of Nagasaki harbor. Yokohama also is guarded by mines. Several Russian merchant vessels which have been captured and held as prizes have been taken to Sasebo, where they are well guarded. All passage steamers are closely inspected by a flotilla of torpedo boats.

Nine transports fitted with stables were lying at Moji on Saturday, February 13.

PORT ARTHUR FIGHT.

First Official Account of the Naval Engagement.

London, Feb. 15.—The correspondent of The Associated Press at St. Petersburg cables the first unofficial account of the battle at Port Arthur of Tuesday last, received in a telegram dated Port Arthur, February 9. It is as follows:

"At half-past 11 o'clock this morning a Japanese squadron of fifteen vessels began the bombardment of Port Arthur. Our squadron and fortresses replied, and the battle lasted 40 minutes.

"The Japanese squadron could not stand the well-placed first fire of our fleet and particularly of the forts and began a rapid retirement. The Japanese flagship was seriously damaged, and, according to the testimony of an eyewitness, five of the Japanese ships were considerably injured. Boats belonging to the port report that they saw two Japanese ships sinking at sea.

"Our losses afloat were two officers wounded, one so slightly that he continued fighting; six men killed and 54 wounded. In the forts two men were slightly wounded. The bombardment of the fortress and town did not damage but frightened the populace. At intervals during the night firing was heard at sea."

The dispatch adds that the temper of the army and navy is excellent and that the bulletins circulated by the Novykra have begun to tranquilize the people. No attempts have been made by the Japanese to land on the Kwang Tung Peninsula. The repairs to the ships damaged by the torpedo attack are proceeding rapidly.

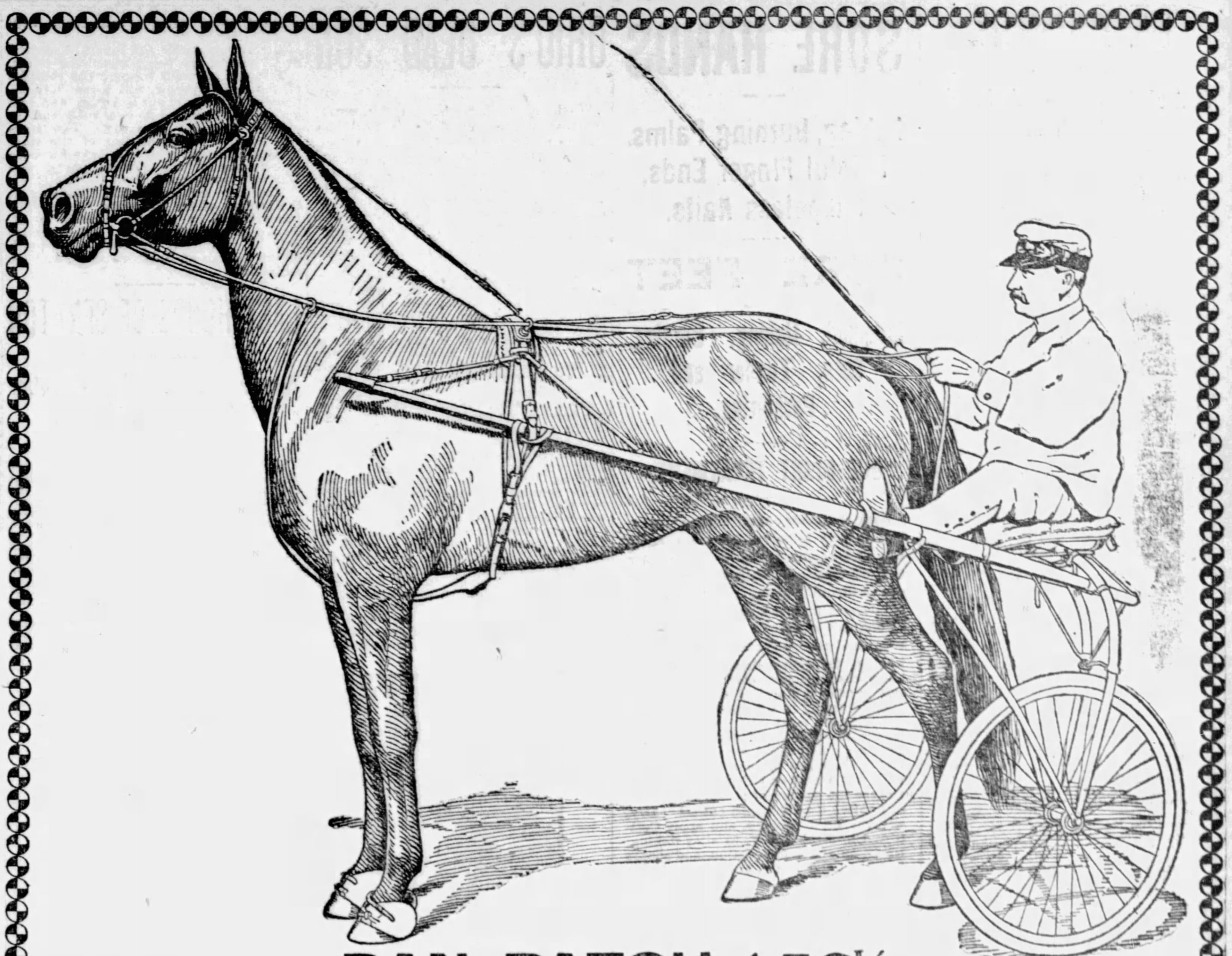
Tokio, Feb. 15.—Japan is deeply stirred and bitterly resentful over the sinking of the merchant vessel, Zensho, by four Russian cruisers, which attacked the Zensho and her companion, the Naganoura, while they were on their way from Sakata to Otaru, on the island of Hakkaido. The attack of the Russians is declared to be a wanton crime, unjustified under any circumstances, even assuming that the Zensho disregarded signals, which is denied.

The foreign office has issued the following statement regarding the sinking of the Zensho:

"Two Japanese merchant vessels, the Zensho and the Naganoura, tonnage 170 and 700 respectively, while sailing from Hakata for Otaru were suddenly attacked by four Russion cruisers from Vladivostok on Feb. 11, while ten miles off Jensangta. Fire was opened without any order being given the vessels to surrender. The Naganoura succeeded in escaping. The other vessel was surrounded by the cruisers and sunk. All on board were either killed or drowned."

It is said the Japanese government is planning reprisals. Several Russian ships which have been detained in order to prevent reports of the movements of the Japanese from reaching the enemy will now it is said be sent to the prize courts and in all probability be confiscated.

Tokio, Feb. 15.—Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister, withdrew from the capital at 9 o'clock Thursday night. Lines of mounted and unmounted police guarded and kept clear the streets from the legation to the Shinbashi station, where the minister entrained. The crowds were not difficult to handle, but were good naturedly intent on celebrating the successes of their navy. The diplomatic corps and many friends, both Japanese and foreign, assembled at the station and bade Baron de Rosen farewell with a ceremony somewhat mournful. The police guarded the train and accompanied the Russian minister and party to Yokohama, where it embarked on the French steamer Yara.



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HE HOLDS THE FOLLOWING WORLD RECORDS:

Mile Record, ... 1:56¼ Mile Record to Wagon, ... 1:57¼ Mile Record to High Wheel Sulky, . 2:04¾
Half-Mile Record, ... 0:56 Mile Record on Half-Mile Track, . 2:03¾ Two-Mile Record, ... 4:17

DAN PATCH HOLDS MORE WORLD RECORDS THAN ANY HORSE THAT HAS EVER LIVED.
IN THE PAST TWO YEARS DAN PATCH HAS PACED TEN MILES FROM 2:00 TO 1:56¼.
IN TWO YEARS DAN PATCH HAS PACED TWENTY-TWO MILES FROM 2:01¾ TO 1:56¼.
DAN PATCH PACED ELEVEN MILES IN 1903 THAT AVERAGED 1:59 4-11 AND DURING
THIS TIME WAS SHIPPED 10,000 MILES FROM JUNE TO DEC. 1st.
☞DAN PATCH SOLD FOR $60,000 IN 1902 AND IS NOW VALUED AT $150,000.

HIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE FREE

☞IT IS PRINTED IN SIX BRILLIANT COLORS☜

DESCRIPTION. We are owners of this World-Famous Stallion and have published a Magnificent Colored Lithograph of Dan Patch 1:56¼, printed in Six Brilliant Colors and Size 21 by 28. Dan Patch is universally acknowledged to be a most Wonderful Horse, and with his combined qualities of champion speed, good breeding, conformation and very kind disposition the opinion is freely expressed by horsemen that ☞He Is The Greatest Stallion That Has Ever Appeared On Earth. Agricultural Colleges send to us for his pictures to use in their college work. This Beautiful Picture Contains a Complete Record of All His Races and Fast Miles so that you have His Speed History Complete. It makes a very fine picture for framing as it is Free From Advertising. This engraving shows the Celebrated Trainer and Driver, M. E. McHenry, and Dan Patch exactly as they appear in their famous miles. The colored picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving and everyone pronounces it the most life-like horse picture ever published of a marvelous horse. Every lover of a horse ought to have one of these pictures. The demand is tremendous and over Two Million Copies will be sent out to farmers and stockmen.

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Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, $2,000,000.

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☞DAN PATCH 1:56¼, DIRECTUM 2:05¼, ROY WILKES 2:06½ Are Owned By INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., And Are The Leading Stallions On Their INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD FARM Of 650 Acres
Our Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Carriage Horses, Race Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Etc., Eat "International Stock Food" Every Day.

The Japanese government denies that Pavloff, Russian minister to Corea, withdrew from Seoul Friday under Japanese pressure, but that his withdrawal was entirely voluntary. It is stated that M. Pavloff, through the French minister, intimated a desire to leave Seoul and entrust affairs to the care of the French legation, and has placed a French guard around the legation. The Japanese government acquiesced in this arrangement and arranged that when M. Pavloff left the legation, in place of police, soldiers guarded the route to the station, where a special train to Chemulpo was furnished. An officer escorted M. Pavloff to the Pascal. The Japanese fleet was given instructions not to interefere with M. Pavloff's departure. From Pascal M. Pavloff will go to Che Foo. The above disclaimer by the Japanese indicates that despite the fact that Corea is largely dominated by the Japanese military force, the government has no intention at present of assuming territorial possession.

Nagasaki, Feb. 15.—The Russian East Asiatic line steamer Manchuria, recently captured by the Japanese, has arrived at Sasebo, Japan.

The steamer Manchuria sailed from Copenhagen November 20, for Port Arthur and Vladivostok. She is of 3,708 net tons register, and was built at Copenhagen in 1900.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—Major General Pflug wires that according to private advices the Japanese, after the battle at Chemulpo landed 19,000 troops.

Communication by wireless telegraphy has been established with Chemulpo and Chefoo by ships stationed between these two places.

All is quiet at Port Arthur. There is no news of the enemy's fleet and no confirmation of the reported appearance of Japanese ironclads off Tatung-Kan, but the indications are that the enemy's scouts are off Inkau.

The mobilization of troops is being successfully carried out. General Bazilewski, chief engineer, reports that the Port Arthur forts were not damaged during the bombardment.

France Declares Neutrality.

Paris, Feb. 15.—The Journal Official publishes the French declaration of neutrality this morning.

ALL IN ACCORD.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The semi-official Times says the cabinets of London, Paris and Berlin are in accord upon Secretary Hay's note. In the response which the three powers will make to the United States it will be suggested that the text of the American document be clarified and simplified. The three powers agree in giving the note a construction favorable to China's proclaiming her neutrality and also that this neutrality be recognized and respected throughout the period of hostilities, but that owing to the special conditions prevailing in Manchuria, which is the present theatre of actual warfare, Manchuria will not be included under the declaration of Chinese neutrality, this exception of Manchuria not affecting China's rights or stipulations in treaties. It is believed the United States will accept this limitation of the interpretation, which is acceptable to Russia and Japan.

JIMMU'S ACCESSION.

Tokio, Feb. 13.—On the occasion of the 2,564th anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu, founder of the dynasty, a banquet was given Thursday by the present emperor at the imperial palace, and his majesty addressed his guests as follows:

"Upon the occasion of this memorable anniversary it gives me great pleasure to entertain foreign representatives, ministers, officers, and other distinguished persons. It is indeed with deep regret that circumstances beyond our control compelled us to sever peaceful negotiations with a neighboring power. We, however, are pleased to say that our relations of friendship are daily increasing in cordiality with the powers so worthily represented here, and that we desire most earnestly to draw these relations still closer.

"We propose the health and happiness of the sovereigns of these powers."

TRANSPORT BLOWN UP

By One of the Mines She Was Planting at Talienwan.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—A report has been received from Viceroy Alexieff saying that the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei has been blown up as the result of accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur. The Yenisei sank and Capt. Stepanoff, three officers and ninety-one men were lost.

According to the Novoe Vremya the Yenisei was laying mines at the entrance of Talienwan with the object of closing it against an attack from the sea. Observing that one of the mines had risen to the surface the Yenisei approached for the purpose of blowing it up when the vessel came in contact with another mine, which exploded and caused the disaster.

The Yenisei was built at the Baltic works in 1899. She was of 2,500 tons displacement and could make 16 knots. Her armament consisted of five twelve-pounders and six three-pounder quick-firing guns.

FIGHT AT CHEMULPO.

Tokio, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—The destruction of the Russian cruiser Variag and the gunboat Koreitz at Chemulpo on Tuesday is officially confirmed. Admiral Uriu, commanding the Japanese squadron, sent a cablegram to the navy department saying that the two Russian vessels weighed anchor at noon, steamed down the bay and encountered the Japanese fleet while rounding an island nine miles from Chemulpo. It is not known who first opened fire, but the exchange lasted 34 minutes. The Russian ships withdrew to Chemulpo. The Koreitz exploded about 4:30 o'clock. It is not clear how the Variag was destroyed. The loss of life and the effect of the shells on the Russians are unknown. It is possible that the Russian crews aided in the destruction of their vessels to avoid capture and annihilation. The Japanese did not lose a man and their ships were not injured. The names of the Japanese ships are withheld for strategical reasons. The Russian crews, it is reported, surrendered to the Japanese at Chemulpo.

Japan is elated by its success in the engagement.

PASSED 320 PENSION BILLS

Washington, Feb. 13.—Speaker Cannon, Friday, took the bit in his teeth and ran completely away with legislative precedent in the house. Incidentally he broke all previous records in the dispatch of private pension bills. Under his guidance 320 of these measures of relief were passed by the house in 155 minutes. Nearly the whole of this time was consumed in committee of the whole. The house passed the bills "en bloc" under unanimous consent, which the speaker himself asked for. About half of the bills were disposed of under this request—those without amendment. When objection was temporarily made the speaker plainly showed his displeasure by dragging the proceedings. The objection was withdrawn, whereupon the remaining bills were declared passed without even the formality of having the clerk read their numbers.

The St. Louis Loan.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The St. Louis loan was carried in the committee of the whole of the house, 161 to 95.

THE NEW IMPROVED

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only.......... $5.00

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

SAN DOMINGO.

American Interests Suffering From the Revolution.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Minister Powell has cabled the state department that American property interests in San Domingo are suffering heavily as a result of the insurrection. This is true of the property near the city of San Domingo and in the lines of the revolution. The minster says: "It is reported to me that at Santa Fe the cattle on the estate of the Bartram company, of New York, numbering 500 and used in sugar production on the plantation, have nearly all been killed. The telephone line between this city and Le F., the property of an American company, has been destroyed as also an engine used by the San Domingo Improvement company, an American corporation; also a handsome residence belonging to the Clyde line company and occupied by their, agent was set on fire and destroyed. These are just a few of the acts of wanton destruction which have been perpetrated. The French residents are suffering equally with our own."

The patience of the state department is being severely tested by these continued reports, and some action may be taken in the near future.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The state department has received a report by mail under date of San Domingo, February 2, from United States Minister Powell, of the killing by insurgents of J. G. Johnson, the second class machinist of the American cruiser Yankee on the morning of that date. The facts have been briefly given in press despatches, but the details furnished by the minister go to establish the fact that the killing was deliberate and unprovoked. He says:

"This was no accident, but deliberately done as during the morning they (insurgents) had been firing upon two signal men, who were waiting for the launch. One of these men, T. Hornig, had a bullet go through his hat—half an inch lower he would have been killed." The minister acted with the greatest promptness in communicating with Commander Heilner, of the Yankee, and in informing the foreign minister of the outrage. He added.

"I have addressed a note to the commander of the revolutionary forces, demanding ample satisfaction for this insult and for the death of this man, which I shall send by a strong guard to the commander."

BULGARIA ACTIVE.

Probability of an Attack on Turkey While Russia Is Busy.

Paris, Feb. 11.—A despatch from Bucharest reports the mobilization by Bulgaria of all her forces and that all her officers have been ordered to their posts. It also declares that 30,000,000 cartridges have been ordered from France. War is expected with Turkey in the first days of March.

Constantinople, Feb. 11.—In diplomatic circles here the fear is increasing that Turkey and Bulgaria will take advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the far east to settle their differences. Turkish securities have been falling since Feb. 6.

Bucharest, Roumania, Feb. 12.—It is reported here that Premier Stourdza has been sounded by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian governments as to whether in the event of the Macedonian movement assuming serious proportions in the spring, Roumania would accept a mandate from the European powers to occupy Bulgaria with troops.

Accordng to the Statesman's Year Book the army of Roumania, on a war footing numbers about 170,000.

The war strength of Bulgaria is estimated by the same authority as being about 205,000 men.

Vienna, Feb. 12.—The Politische Korrespondenz, a semi-official newspaper, publishes a communication from Constantinople saying that in Turkish governmental circles the conviction obtains that the present situation in the Far East renders war in Bulgaria inevitable. In view of this condition of affairs it is considered unnecessary that the porte should burden itself with the serious obligations involved in carrying out the principal measures of the reform plans for Macedonia.

China Proclaims Neutrality.

Tokio, Feb. 13.—The Chinese government yesterday proclaimed the neutrality of China during the war between Russia and Japan.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

OUR NEUTRALITY.

Text of the President's Proclamation in Full.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Prfesident Roosevelt issued the proclamation declaring the neutrality of this government in the Russo-Japanese war last evening. The proclamation says:

"Whereas, a state of war unhappily exists between Japan, on the one side, and Russia on the other side, and

"Whereas, the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with both the contending powers and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions; and

"Whereas, there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein, protected by the faith of treaties;

"And whereas, there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carrying on commerce, trade or other business or other pursuits therein,

"And whereas, the laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless, impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

"And whereas, it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war:

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of their citizens and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from an unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the "neutrality law" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States."

Among the things forbidden are these:

Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents, by land or sea, against the other belligerent.

Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Hiring another person to go beyond the limit of the United States, with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

Retaining another person to go beyond the limit of the United States, with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States, to be entered into service as aforesaid.

But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen of either belligerent, who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent, on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.

Fitting out and arm, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the belligerents.

Privateering is forbidden.

TO VOTE ON TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The senate in executive session today agreed to vote on the ratification of the Panama canal treaty on February 23.

A 15-MILE SHOT.

Washington, Feb. 11.—One of the officers of the battleship Missouri, which has been engaged in target practice off the Chesapeake capes, came to the navy department with a remarkable statement. He said that one of the twelve-inch guns being elevated seven degrees let fly a shell which the strongest glass could not follow to the end of its flight. Later a passing steamer reported that the shot had struck the sea within three hundred yards of her. The steamer was distant from the Missouri just fifteen miles.

Alice's Birthday.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Many presents were received at the White House for Miss Alice Roosevelt, who was 20 years old today. In celebration of the anniversary the President and Mrs. Roosevelt have issued invitations for a large dance to be given at the White House tonight.

The Bill Failed.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The bill to pay $150,000 to ex-Queen Liliuokalani failed to pass the senate today, the vote being 26 to 26.

Are You a Man?

BECK'S WONDER=WORKERS FOR MEN.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I want to tell you about the remedy that cured me in less than one month, when I lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name; and which has brought full vigor and vitality to more than 300,000 weak men during the past five years. Whether you are old, young or middle-aged; if hard work, drinking or any of the reckless acts of by-gone days have thrown your nervous system out of tune and you are now suffering from Varicocele or Physical Debility; if your kidneys bother you, or if you are weak where perfect men are strong, I want to assure you, on my honor as a man, that no matter how much you have been humbugged and defrauded by the infamous frauds who disgrace the honorable profession of medicine, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" (at home, at your work), one tablet at a dose three times a day, will permanently cure you quicker and at less expense than any other remedy on earth.

"HEAVEN BLESS YOU BECK"
THE "WONDER-WORKER" MAN

"Wonder-Workers" never fail to make Strong, Peerless, Fearless, Nervy, Manly men out of Weaklings; and the myraid and marvelous cures they have made of Men's Weaknesses of all kinds have built for them the largest mail-order medical business in the world—a sale that aggregates at least ten times as much as that of any other similar remedy on earth. They do not contain any ingredients that could possibly injure the most delicate system, and the names of men who buy them are held sacred forever. I want you to know that I am your friend in fact as well as in name, and if you order "Wonder-Workers" I want you to mention this paper, the publisher of which is authorized to publish me as a fraud if I fail to do exactly as I agree with its readers. The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.25 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, or to any of YOUR friends in Springfield. Sincerely your friend,

GEO. S. BECK,
44 and 46 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

SORE HANDS

Itching, Burning Palms, Painful Finger Ends, Shapeless Nails.

SORE FEET

Inflamed, Itching, Burning, Sore, Tender and Perspiring.

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in a single application.

Complete local and constitutional treatment for every humour of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, may now be had for one dollar. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly, take the Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of Eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

THE HAY NOTE.

State Department Issues a Statement Concerning It.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The state department today issued this statement: "After some preliminary exchange of views between this government and the governments of other powers interested in Chinese matters, the department on the 10th of February sent the following instructions to the American representative in St. Petersburg, Tokio and Pekin:

" 'You will express to the minister for foreign affairs the earnest desire of the government of the United States that in the course of the military operations which have begun between Russia and Japan the neutrality of China and in all practicable ways her administrative entity shall be respected by both parties and that the area of hostilities shall be localized and limited as much as possible, so that undue excitement and disturbance of the Chinese people may be prevented and the least possible loss to the commerce and peaceful intercourse of the world may be occasioned.

(Signed). " 'John Hay.'

"At the same time this government informed all the powers signatory of the protocol at Pekin of its action, and requested similar action on their part."

No answers to the above note in addition to those received up to yesterday have been received at the state department. There is a hint that Austria will seek to avoid any participation in the proposed representation to the belligerents on the ground that she has small concern in the matter, but no formal answer has been had from her.

England wants a more definite statement of the purpose and scope of the note. Secretary Hay is disinclined to yield to this wish. He thinks that it would be impossible to get the powers together if an attempt is made to very exactly define the purpose of concurrent action. As to Manchuria, the question is left open purposely as to whether or not Chinese administration is or is not in force in that war-swept territory. That is why the term "administrative entity" was used in Secretary Hay's note. It is a question of fact to be determined perhaps later on whether or not China does possess "administrative entity" in Manchuria. The suspicion engendered by the issue of the note is inexplicable to the authorities here. It is declared that this government has been animated by the most simple and direct purpose and has tried to express that fact in its note. There is grave danger of the flight from Pekin of the Chinese court if it is not speedily convinced that there is no danger of an invasion of China by one or the other of the belligerents. The state department has been warned by China itself that the result of this flight would certainly be a general uprising against foreigners that might result in massacres. And the end would be perhaps the disruption of China. In this event it is believed here that the neutral powers would make off with the lion's share, the belligerents being too much occupied to prevent them. This conviction on the part of officials here causes them to freely express the opinion that Russia will be guilty of a grave mistake if she rejects Secretary Hay's proposal. But if she does do so, it is said that there will be no attempt made on our part to secure through force of arms the purposes stated in the note: in other words, the United States is not to be dragged into hostilities in the east.

APPROVE HAY'S NOTE.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Temps says the following is the substance of Secretary Hay's note to the powers on the subject of the neutrality and integrity of China:

"Consult with the government to which you are accredited with the view to learning if, in order to avoid the possible outbreak of troubles in China and to limit the prejudice of war on neutral commerce it will not be proper to respect the neutrality of the administrative entity of China."

Mr. Hay's phrase "administrative entity" is not clear to the officials here, but they say he does not seem to mean the "integrity of China."

GERMAN POLICY.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The German foreign office says Germany's aims in the Far east are identical with those of the United States as expressed in Secretary Hay's note regarding the neutralization of China, localizing the field of war and keeping the Chinese ports open to all traders.

Increase in P. O. Receipts.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The receipts of the Toledo postoffice for January, as compared with the same month last year, are $39,109, against $38,815, an increase of $294.

OHIO'S DEAD SON

Washington, Feb. 16.—In the senate chamber of the United States tomorrow will be held the funeral services of Marcus A. Hanna, Ohio's junior senator, who died last evening, after a vain but brave fight against typhoid fever that he contracted while attending the inauguration of Governor Herrick at Columbus.

These services in the senate chamber are usual only when any member of the senate dies in Washington during a session.

Veteran members and attaches of congress can recall but five men whom circumstances have so honored. They were Gen. John A. Logan, soldier and statesman, Illinois, and Senators Harris of Tennesse, Barber of Virginia, Kenna of West Virginia and Morrill of Vermont, all men of lesser note. This is the manner after which the nation will honor Senator Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio.

His body will be taken from the Arlington hotel to the capitol. It will be placed in the famous mable room, where members of the senate meet the friends who call on them during a session. There the body will lie in state, guarded, not by soldiers, but by the capitol police, and there Senator Hanna's friends here will pay their farewells to the man Washington delighted to honor.

At the noon hour the senate of the United States will assemble in its chamber. The President of the United States, the supreme court, the members of his cabinet, the diplomatic corps, uniformed as when they greet the sovereigns of the earth, members of the house of representatives and officers of the army and navy and representatives of governments, every branch will gather as guests of the senate. Such a scene is only repeated when a President is inaugurated or a senator dies. From the galleries will look down upon the scene every person in Washington who can gain admission, and many who will come for miles to pay this inconspicuous tribute to the dead.

"The senate will be in order," and then the humble members of the capitol police force will lift the casket upon their shoulders and bear it within the chamber. They will place it in the area before the presiding officer's desk, with the family grouped about. There, where the senator in life stood before his map, pointer in hand, at the climax of his public life and changed with a speech the decision of the nation as to the route of the Isthmian canal, will the dead lie in state, while the services proceed. Edward Everett Hale, the eloquent chaplain of the senate, will deliver prayer and read a hymn. Either the chaplain or some divine selected by the family will then read the impressive funeral service of the church. If a choir is employed it will be stationed in the press gallery.

At the conclusion of the services President Pro Tem. Frye will formally deliver the remains of the departed member to the committee of arrangements of the two houses, Senator Allison, as the oldest member will make the motion to adjourn. The body will then be taken directly to the Pennsylvania station, where a special train will be in waiting for the last journey of Senator Hanna to his Cleveland home.

These proceedings were instituted today on resolutions offered in both houses by Senator Foraker and Congressman Grosvenor preceded this offer with the formal announcement of Senator Hanna's death.

After feeling remarks by Mr. Foraker in announcing the death of Senator Hanna, the adoption of the resolutions and the appointment of the committee to take charge of the arrangements for the funeral, the senate at 12:12 adjourned as a further mark of respect.

The resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved, That the senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Marcus A. Hanna, late a senator from the state of Ohio.

"Resolved, That a committee of 25 senators, of whom the president pro tempore shall be one, be appointed by the presiding officer to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. Hanna, which shall take place in the senate chamber at 12 o'clock Wednesday, February 17th inst., and that the senate will attend the same.

"Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, his remains be removed from Washington to Cleveland, Ohio, for burial, in charge of the sergeant-at-arms, attended by the committee who shall have full power to carry these resolutions into effect, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the senate.

"Resolved, That the secretary communicate these proceedings to the house of representatives, and invite the house of representatives to attend the funeral in the senate chamber, and to appoint a committee to act with the committee from the senate.

"Resolved, That the invitation be extended to the President of the United States and members of his cabinet, the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, the diplomtic corps (through the secretary of state), the admiral of the navy and the lieutenant general of the army, to attend the funeral in the senate chamber."

In the House Mr. Grosvenor's resolutions were adopted and that body also adjourned. The resolutions follow:

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Marcus A. Hanna, a senator of the United States from the state of Ohio.

"Resolved further, That the House of Representatives accepts the invitation of the Senate to attend the funeral services of the late Honorable Marcus A. Hanna, to be held in he Senate chamber tomorrow at twelve o'clock noon, and that the speaker of the House appoint a committee of twenty-five members to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to make the necessary arrangements and accompany the remains to the place of burial.

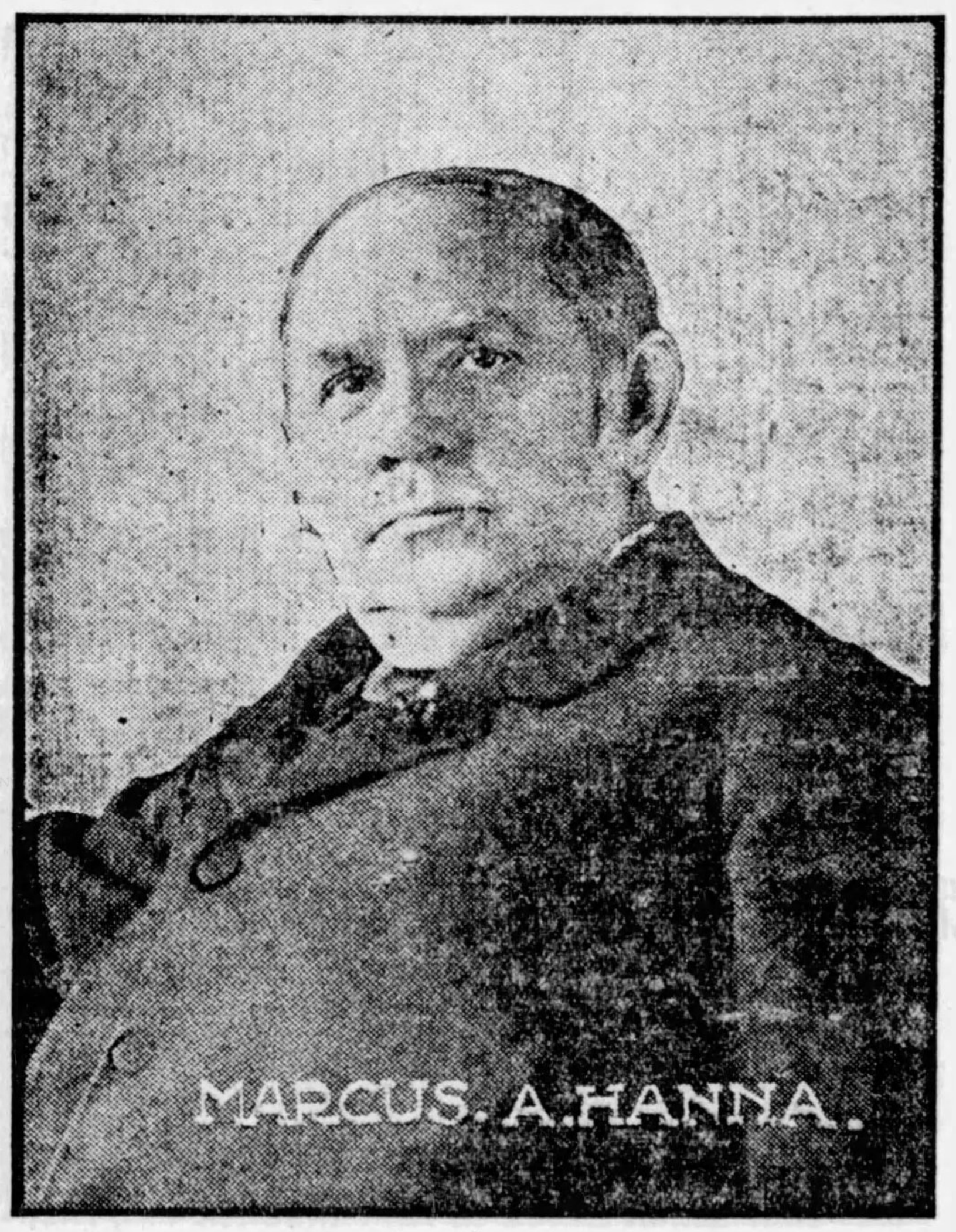
"Resolved, That as a further mark of respect that the House do now adjourn."

President Roosevelt has decided not to go to Cleveland to attend the funeral services in that city. He will, however, attend the services at the capitol tomorrow. The President's decision was reached today after a conference with H. M. Hanna.

Arrangements for the funeral here and at Cleveland are being completed today.

The special train bearing the remains of the dead senator will leave here tomorrow evening about 7 o'clock and will arrive in Cleveland between 10 and 11 o'clock Thursday morning. The train will be met at the borders of the state by Gov. Herrick, who will leave for Ohio in advance of the funeral party, and who will accompany it to Cleveland.

The body will lie in state Thursday at the armory of the Cleveland Grays. The funeral will be held on Friday in St. Paul's Episcopal church. The service will be conducted by Bishop Leonard, of the diocese of Northern Ohio, and his assistant.



MARCUS. A. HANNA.

LAST HOURS OF SENATOR

Scenes in Death Chamber When the End Came.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna died at 6:40 o'clock last evening at the family apartments in the Arlington hotel, after an illness extending over nearly two months, filled with apparent recoveries, followed by relapses, and finally drifting into typhoid fever, which, in his weakened condition, he was unable to withstand. When the end came, all the members of the senator's family were in the room except Mrs. Hanna, the senator's wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hanna. Mrs. Hanna had left the room only a few minutes before.

The last sinking spell was at exactly 6:30 o'clock. Drs. Carter and Osler were then in attendance. They did not conceal the fact that life was about to end, and all members of the family were sent for. Mrs. McCormick, one of the senator's daughters, and Miss Phelps were present when the end came. Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hanna were the first to arrive, and they withdrew immediately to the chamber of the senator's wife to summon her to the bedside. It was while they were absent that the senator breathed his last.

In the meantime, Mrs. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and H. M. Hanna had entered the room. Mr. Dover stood in the door. There were no distressing incidents attending the last moments. It was a sinking spell, which terminated in ten minutes. Just after his eyes closed in death Mrs. Hanna was able to come into the room. She bore up well under the ordeal, and last night she showed calmness and bravery.

Mrs. Hanna's Courage.

The courage which has been displayed by Mrs. Hanna was the subject of the greatest surprise. She had been in almost constant attendance on her husband, though realizing fully there was no hope for recovery. Nevertheless, the remonstrances of the physicians and the added entreaties of her children that she take some rest were unavailing until late in the afternoon, when she was attacked by a violent headache. She was given a narcotic, and then she retired to her chamber, but requested that a call be sent as soon as there appeared to be any change for the worse.

For the last two days Senator Hanna had not been conscious except at intervals, and then only to obey mechanically some instructions given him by the physicians. Fourteen hours before the end was announced life had practically suspended, the flickering spark being kept aglow by the most powerful scientific agencies. Five minutes before death came. Gen. Charles A. Dick came from the bedside with the announcement of death.

No attempts were made to restrain grief. Senators Fairbanks, Scott and Kittredge broke down. They had remained at the hotel the entire day, and knew there was no hope, but that proved no guard against the tears which sprang unbidden to their eyes and ran down their cheeks. Gen. Dick wept his sorrow at the loss of a friend who had been a brother. His associations with Senator Hanna were born in politics, but became bonds firm as though bred in the blood. None knew Senator Hanna well but to admire him, and it was but a short step from admiration to love in the days of anxiety which attended the senator's illness. So it was that conversations were a curious admixture of whispered and choked sobs.

Spontaneous Tributes.

Spontaneously outbursts of unstinted tribute were heard on every side. Men who are acknowledged leaders of the political parties, kings of finance and commerce, and men selected to serve in the highest positions in the nation were among those who expressed the country's loss.

Compared with the numbers which had been about the hotel during the day, there were few persons present when the announcement of death was made. Telephone calls and messengers were sent out, however, and the lobby and corridors filled rapidly. Senators and representatives visited the hotel throughout the evening and many of the dead man's friends were admitted to the death chamber. Postmaster General Payne sent word to President Roosevelt and he expressed deep sorrow at the fatal termination of the illness.

Last Words a Pleasantry.

The last intelligible words spoken by Senator Hanna were pathetic in his attempt to maintain to the last the humor which was characteristic of his life. Yesterday morning he moved his head slightly and his eyes rolled a little to the right and then to the left. The nurse in close attendance anticipated his want and bending to the patient's ear asked if he was looking for his handkerchief.

"I think my wife has my handkerchief," the senator whispered.

Members of the family, eager for any sign of consciousness or recognition which the senator might display, were told of the remark and they at once recognized it as one of his favorite rejoinders in good-natured plaguing in which Mr. and Mrs. Hanna often indulged. It was the senator's custom when he missed any personal article, especially his handkerchief, to say: "I expect my wife has it."

At about 11 o'clock yesterday the senator became unconscious and thereafter though the physicians and members of the family strained every nerve to detect a return of recognition the senator did not speak a word that could be understood nor did he appear to know what was going on about him. Occasionally he mumbled a few sounds but nothing could be made of them and his little pleasantry were the last words spoken.

Death Mask Taken.

When it was known there was no chance for recovery arrangements were made to have a death mask taken by Sculptor U. S. J. Dunbar, and that was done early last evening. The cast will be perfect and strange as it may seem, will show the face in its usual fullness. The senator's face shows little emaciation and owing to the constant use of oxygen had taken on what appeared to be a coat of tan which gave it almost a lifelike appearance.

President Roosevelt called at the Arlington last night personally to express his condolences to the members of the late Senator Hanna's family. He saw Mrs. Hanna, Mr. H. M. Hanna, the senator's brother, and Dan Hanna, his son, and remained with them for some time.

The President walked to the hotel unattended and spent some time with Postmaster General Payne, who also lives at the Arlington, both before and after his visit to the Hanna family. He returned to the white house after 10 o'clock accompanied by Senator Spooner.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

STORY OF FATAL ILLNESS

Dr. Carter Talks About Senator Hanna's Affliction.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Dr. E. P. Carter, of Cleveland, one of the attending physicians, made the following statement regarding Mr. Hanna's illness:

"Senator Hanna died quietly at twenty minutes of seven last evening, after a most superb fight against a very virulent attack of typhoid fever. The senator had not been well for some weeks, but had been confined to his bed only during the past fifteen days.

"From the early course of the disease there was no evidence as to the intense severity of the infection and the outlook at first seemed bright. Since Sunday, the seventh, the progress of the fever became more marked, there being a gradual rise in the temperature from day to day, and by Wednesday the evidences of a severe toxic condition were such as to make the physicians in attendance anxious as to the ultimate outcome, though, counting some on Mr. Hanna's indomitable will, they continued to be hopeful.

"The early inability to retain nourishment was finally overcome, and the case seemed to be progressing more favorably, when on Friday last, in the afternoon, the senator had a severe chill, a most unusual occurrence in the course of typhoid fever. Following this his temperature rose rapidly, reaching 105 that night and the evidences of profound toxemia were marked. During the last days of Senator Hanna's illness he was able to retain the nourishment given and responded in a way little short of marvelous to every treatment which was resorted to, rallying promptly from a series of collapses which at intervals followed the chill of Friday. Saturday had been such a favorable day that his physicians took courage and even then hoped for a favorable outcome. The change for the worse came early Monday morning and was followed by a gradual failure of his strength, which already had been overtaxed by the severity of the case. His wonderful recuperative power was such that though the end had been expected at almost any time during the early hours of Monday morning he clung tenaciously to life until last evening, when he succumbed."

AS TO HIS SUCCESSOR

Will It Be Herrick, Dick, Taft or Burton?

Columbus, O., Feb. 16.—Just a month ago Saturday the re-election of Senator Hanna was declared in joint session of the senate and house of representatives. The re-election was a magnificent vindication of a magnificent man.

Standing beneath the great golden eagle and the stars and stripes which overhang the desk of the speaker of the house, Senator Hanna made a ringing speech of acceptance and was himself pleased to term his re-election a vindication of his policy.

The political future of Ohio was then considered settled, and well settled, at least until the next state election, but as soon as announcement was made that Senator Hanna had been stricken with typhoid fever, speculation became rife with reference to the many and important changes which would occur in the event of his death.

The provision of law is that, upon the death, resignation or removal of a United States senator, the legislature of his state, if in session, shall elect his successor for the unexpired term. If the legislature is not in session, the governor shall appoint a senator.

As the legislature of Ohio is in session, it will become incumbent upon it to elect a senator for the unexpired term ending March 4, 1905, and also for a full term of six years, beginning upon that date. Without doubt, the same candidate will be elected for both terms. The salary of a United States senator is $5,000 per year.

In this connection, available candidates for the toga of Senator Hanna are already being discussed. In state house circles it is predicted that Governor Herrick will be elected. Of course, even if he eventually becomes an active candidate, the proprieties of the situation would preclude such an announcement at this time.

It will be remembered that, prior to the last Republican state convention, a story was in circulation that Senator Hanna would resign in favor of Governor Herrick. Little credence was given it, but it is generally believed that the governor would not now be averse to going to the senate of the United States.

In that event, Lieutenant Governor Warren G. Harding, of Marion, will become governor and Senator Chamberlain, of Lorain, now president pro tem. of the senate, will succeed to the lieutenant governorship. The senate will elect a new president pro tem.

Aside from Governor Herrick, other prominent Ohioans are mentioned in connection with the senatorship, however. Among them are Congressman Theodore L. Burton, of Cleveland; Congressman Charles L. Dick, of Akron, and Secretary of War Taft, who resigned the military governorship of the Philippines to accept a cabinet portfolio.

There is consternation in the ranks of the small army of politicians who have considered themselves as good as housed in the capitol or some state institution for several years to come. Governor Herrick has made very few appointments, and they are not especially important ones, but a number have been promised, and the governor has announced that he would reappoint the Ohio oil inspectors—Frank L. Baird, of Toledo, for the northern district, and John R. Malloy, of Columbus, for the southern district. These appointments to positions which yield about $16,000 annually, will not be made until the present terms of these officers expire next May. Both Baird and Malloy have been stanch Hanna men, and the accession of Harding, of the Foraker camp, to the office of chief executive of the state, might materially change the aspect of a number of "sure things." Within the next few months the governor will make dozens of appointments, some of them merely honorary, to positions on state boards, and others to offices and positions in which the emoluments are considerable.

CAREER IN THE SENATE

One of the Strongest Leaders in Congress.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, Feb. 16.—No feature of Senator Hanna's life has more shown the remarkable versatility of his character and depth of his intellect than his career in congress. When he came here in March of 1897 as the successor of the late John Sherman, there was a popular misconception of the man. He was known more as a practical and successful business man and politician than as a statesman. His successful management of the Presidential campaign of 1896 had stamped him both as a splendid organizer and a leader, but it was not believed that he possessed those characteristics which had made his immediate predecessor and the long line of distinguished senators from Ohio prominent among the great men of the nation. At the time of coming here it was not generally known, although true, that he had declined a place in the cabinet and that he entered legislative life only at the urgent request of President McKinley.

In no place except the Presidency can the exact measure of a man be taken so successfully as in the senate. There he is constantly called to face questions of such public moment that his best judgment, unless reliable, is certain to invite criticism if not condemnation. Handicapped as Mr. Hanna was by misrepresentation and misstatement he grew in public estimation, in power and in public usefulness from the start and no man within the history of American public life acquired with such easy aptitude the ways of a statesman. Modest by nature he made no effort to thrust himself into the foreground and awaited the opportunity before appearing in a conspicuous manner.

Before coming to Washington his whole life had been essentially that of a business man. He had never held public office except as a member of the board of education in Cleveland. With rare wisdom he applied to his duties in public life those rules which had brought him such eminent success in business. Every question was carefully and deliberately weighed before a decision was reached, but a conclusion once arrived at nothing could shake faith in his own judgment. He possessed to an unusual degree the ability to persuade men and lead them to his own way of thinking and yet he did it with such tact and diplomacy as to give no offence. "Why I never knew that Mr. Hanna led me to change my mind until after it was all over and I had voted as he wanted me to," said a prominent senator the other day and in this he expressed the method by which the Ohio Senator became a leader and the greatest among great men.

That has long been a popular misconception as to the attitude assumed by Mr. Hanna in connection with the administration of Mr. McKinley, but that misconception has never extended to Washington where the relations between these two great and dominating minds were known. Mr. Hanna was the President's councillor and advisor, but never his leader or his dictator as many have imagined. He knew too well the verility and force of the President's mind to attempt this had he been so disposed. But Mr. McKinley did look to him for assistance in the settlement of those great questions with which his administrations were so filled.

The friendship between them was beautiful and remarkable and each leaned upon the other as his completement. No one except President McKinley himself ever knew how valuable and helpful an aid Mr. Hanna was during the dark and trying days of the Spanish-American war and the equally perilous times which followed its close and preceding the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. Hanna's chief connection with matters of legislation was confined to three important measures. These were the Panama canal, the ship-subsidy and the matter of the confirmation of Major General Leonard Wood. The latter more favorably than anything else illustrated the vigorousness of his friendship and his inability to forsake those who had been loyal and true to him. Major Estes C. Rathbone was appointed by President McKinley as director of posts in Cuba. He had long been an ardent admirer and earnest supporter of Mr. Hanna's. After going to Cuba charges reflecting upon his official integrity were brought against him and after a trial before the Cuban courts he was convicted and confined in a Cuban prison. Later he was released under the general act of amnesty. Major Rathbone has always claimed that his conviction was a miscarriage of justice and brought about through the machinations of his personal and political enemies. Chief among these he named General Wood. Senator Hanna believing in Mr. Rathbone before he went to Cuba believed in him just as earnestly after he returned. He demanded that he be given an opportunity of a hearing before the Senate in order that his innocence might be established and just as earnestly did he demand that the confirmation of General Wood be rejected, since to the latter did he credit Rathbone's unfortunate downfall. Few if any men of the Senate would have clung with such unswerving devotion and splendid loyalty to a friend and it won for Mr. Hanna the sincere admiration if not always approving judgment of his colleagues. The Wood confirmation was about ready to be presented to the Senate for final action when Mr. Hanna was taken ill.

For years before coming here the senator had been in the shipbuilding and ship carrying business. Almost immediately upon entering the senate it came to his keen mind that the interests of the American merchant marine demanded the passage of a ship subsidy bill both for its preservation and its upbuilding. He was astonished to find that 90 per cent of the exportations from this country and the importations into the country were shipped in vessels floating a foreign flag. With remarkable diligence and fortitude he set about to overcome the natural prejudice of congress against ship subsidies and so successful was he that at the session of congress of last year he succeeded in passing a bill through the senate although it was later defeated in the house. The sympathy of the people at large with ship-subsidy was shown in the last campaign in Ohio when this was an issue, denounced by the Democrats and yet he was chosen to succeed himself by the largest majority ever given within the history of the Ohio legislature.

Originally Mr. Hanna was in favor of the Darien route for the building of an American ocean connecting canal. Yet when the report of the engineers favoring the Panama route was submitted to the senate and studied by him he quickly adopted its suggestions and thereafter became the most earnest advocate in congress for the Panama project. To him more than any other man is due the fact that a canal is to be built along the Panama route. From the time he first entered business life Mr. Hanna was an earnest and forceful disciple of a protective tariff. Therefore it was but natural that he should take a deep interest in tariff legislation after his entrance into congress. While it was done in a quiet way he was identified in the shaping of the Dingley bill and Mr. Dingley depended upon him to a marked degree in the shaping of schedules. It would be difficult indeed to refer to any act of legislation since the time of Mr. Hanna's first entrance into congress in which he did not bring to bear the weight of his sound and valuable judgment and the judgment was much more often asked for than offered.

In no way did Mr. Hanna grow more rapidly after coming to Washington than in his ability to make a public speech. Up to the time of his entrance in public life it is doubtful if he had ever delivered a half dozen addresses. Yet within seven years he grew into one of the most forceful speakers in the senate whose words carried with them a potent influence equaled by but few compeers. His speech delivered upon the Panama canal treaty with Colombia was undoubtedly of more influence in shaping legislation touching that question than that of any other member of the senate. He likewise became a great campaigner and was equally in demand at home and abroad. His style of eloquence was known to those in Ohio. His sentences were short but well rounded and to the point, and conviction was shown in every way. It was this sincerity upon his own part which carried such weight and made a deep impression upon his hearers.

Afrikander Bund Defeated.

Cape Town, Feb. 15.—The parliamentary elections just held in Cape Colony, have resulted in a progressive majority of five over the Afrikander Bund. The final figures are: Progressives, 50 and Bund, 45 members.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Feb. 16.—Close.—The first sharp break in wheat values in many days occurred today, the market closing 1⅜c to 2c under yesterday. Trade in the May and July was active, but the cash was rather quiet. There was a heavy foreign demand for wheat. New York reported 12 loads taken at the seaboard. The cause of the weakness was due to a large extent to the change in Chicago contract wheat rules. All of the outside markets were weak. Bradstreet's available supply statement showed an increase for the week of 217,000 bushels, against an increase of 309,000 last year. The snow map shows the southern limit of snow now extends through Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska. Opening wheat prices were firm, ½c higher prices this morning were firm, ½c higher all around, on strong Liverpool and continental cables, a continuation of the unfavorable conditions in the southwest, and on additional war news. The change in rules at Chicago necessitating new and old-style grain trading, had left the wheat traders in mixed positions, and, as a result, they got out of the market, causing a sharp break at Chicago, which ultimately affected local prices. The feature in wheat today was the continued bad weather in the southwest. The map this morning showed that it was under zero all over Iowa, and only 6 above at Dodge City, Kan. At 7 a. m. the mercury was 6 above to 30 below in the extreme north. In the Dakotas and Minnesota it was 10 above to 18 below. It is very cold everywhere, and there is no snow protection in any western state. St. Louis and Kansas City have begun to show anxiety over the situation. Foreigners were in the market at New York for the July and September.

Primary receipts today were 685,000 bu., against 649,000 a week ago, and 435,000 a year ago; shipments, 383,000, against 355,000 and 176,000.

Corn shared in the weakness of wheat, closing unchanged for cash to 1c lower for May and July. The weakness in wheat, coupled with a heavy selling at Chicago and a general outside weakness, was responsible for the break here. A good export business was a feature of the afternoon, New York reporting 12 loads taken at the seaboard. Bradstreet's available supply statement showed a decrease this week of 161,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,625,000 a year ago.

Opening corn prices were firm, ¼c over yesterday. Trade ruled rather quiet during the early hours, but prices broke sharply on heavy offerings and in sympathy with wheat weakness. All of the outside markets had an easier tone. Weather conditions were not unfavorable for the movement of corn. Armour was reported to be a good buyer of the May, at Chicago.

Primary receipts today were 890,000 bu., against 763,000 a week ago, and 673,000 a year ago; shipments, 598,000, against 495,000 and 554,000.

Oats followed the other grains, closing weak in sympathy with a heavy selling at Chicago and influenced by the weakness in the other grains. Bradstreet's available supply statement showed a decrease for the week of 382,000 bushels.

Oats opened irregular, ⅛c higher to ⅛c lower. Trade was quiet during the morning, and prices at noon were nominally unchanged from the opening figures. There were no new features. The same conditions that existed in wheat practically affected corn.

Clover seed closed firm. Trade was quiet.

Clover seed opened irregular, 2½c lower for March to 2½c higher for April. Trade was quiet during the morning, but the March recovered the opening loss, while April held up well. Receipts today were 300 bags, against 307 a week ago and 500 a year ago; shipments, 990, against 800 and 900.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	Feb. 15 Close.
Cash	$1.03	$1.03	$1.01	1.01	$1.02½
May	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.00¼	1.01½
July	93	93	90½	90½	92½
Corn—					
Cash	..	..	..	47	47
May	50⅜	50⅞	49½	49½	50½
July	52	52	50¾	50¾	51¾
Oats—					
Cash	..	..	..	44	44
May	43½	43½	42½	42½	43¾
July	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	39¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	..	..	..	$6.72½	$6.72½
Feb.	..	..	..	6.72½	6.72½
March	6.72½	6.75	6.72½	6.75	6.75
April	6.67½	..	..	6.67½	6.65

Rye—No. 2, 65c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.42½.
Alysike—Prime, $6.20.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May	98	98	96¼	96⅝	97⅜
July, new	90½	90½	87¼	87⅜	90½
July, old	90½	90⅝	88¼	88¼	....
Sept., new	86¼	86¼	83⅜	83⅜	86⅝
Sept., old	86¼	86½	84⅝	84⅝	....
Corn—					
May	56¼	56½	54⅞	54⅞	56¼
July	53½	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	53¼
July	52	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝	52¾
Oats—					
May	44½	44½	42⅝	42⅞	44¼
July	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39⅝
Sept.	34¼	34½	34	34	34½
NE WYORK.					
Wheat—					
May	100⅝	100⅝	99	99	99⅞
July	95⅞	95⅞	94	94	95½
Corn—					
May	61¼	61¼	60⅛	60⅛	60⅞
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	95	95	93¾	93¼	95
July	87	87	85	85⅛	87¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	95¼	96⅝
July	....	....	....	95	96⅜
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	93⅝	96¼
July	....	....	....	94⅛	96
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$15.02	$15.02	$14.70	$14.72	$15.00
July	14.90	15.00	14.65	14.65	14.87
Lard—					
May	7.77	7.80	7.60	7.62	7.75
July	7.87	7.87	7.70	7.70	7.82
Ribs—					
May	7.25	7.27	7.07	7.10	7.20
July	7.37	7.37	7.20	7.20	7.30

Money and Stocks.

New York, Feb. 16.—(Wall street.)—Opening prices in stocks today varied only a shade from those of last night and there was but a handful of orders executed. Consolidated Gas and General Electric rose about a point.

Trifling declines were made in some of the Grangers, but the weakness there was overcome by bidding up of the local municipal stocks. Ice preferred rose 2⅞; Consolidated Gas, 2¼; Metropolitan Street Railway 1⅜, Metropolitan Securities, 1½ and Brooklyn Transit and Manhattan 1. The general list was also benefited by the strength of some of the more important stocks, particularly Sugar, which advanced 1⅜, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie 1⅜, Louisville 1⅜, and New York Central and Canadian Pacific 1. Business was slightly larger in volume but trading slackened as the rise proceeded and prices yielded, Manhattan and Sugar reacting a point. Alton pfd. declined 1¼.

The heaviness of U. S. Steel pfd. in face of the recoveries elsewhere caused a bad impression and prices were shaded on very light dealings. Locomotive was an exception and rose 1⅛. Amalgamated and Consolidated Gas reacted a point and Railway Investment lost 1¾. Bonds were steady at noon.

Some of the early strong specialties scored further relapses from their best prices, and the railroad list eased off in sympathy.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	22¼	23⅝	22¼	23
Am. Sug. R. com.	125¼	126⅞	125	125⅜
Atchison	67¾	68	67½	67½
Atchison pfd.	89⅝	89¾	89⅝	89¾
Am. C. & F. com.	19½	19⅞	19½	19¾
Amal. Copper	49¼	49¼	48¼	49⅛
Alton com.	37¼	..	..	37⅜
Balto. & Ohio	78	78	77⅝	77⅝
Blyn. R. Trans.	43⅝	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝
Can. Pac.	117	117¾	117	117¼
Chic. G. W.	15½	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
Clover Leaf.	24¾	..	..	24¾
Con. Tob. 4s	55¾	..	..	56⅛
Colo. Fuel	32½	..	..	32½
Corn Products	18½	..	..	18½
Del. & Hudson	160¼	160¼	160	160¼
Erie com.	25⅝	25¾	25½	25½
Erie 1st pfd.	64¼	....	....	63¾
Ice com.	8	8⅜	8	8¼
Ill. Central	128	....	....	128¾
K. C. Sou. com.	34¾	....	....	35
Louis. & Nash	104	105¼	104	105
Leather com.	7¼	....	....	7⅛
Leather pfd.	77	77¼	77	77
Manhattan	143⅛	143⅝	142¾	142⅞
Mex. Central	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10½
Metropolitan	118	119¼	118	118¼
Missouri Pacific	90	90⅜	89⅞	89⅞
M., K. & T. com.	16½	....	....	16½
North Am. Co.	86	....	....	86
N. Y. Cen.	115	115¾	114¾	114⅝
Nickel Plate com.	27½	....	....	29½
N. & W. com.	58¼	....	....	58
Ont. & West	21⅜	....	....	21
Penn. Ry	114⅝	115⅜	114⅝	114¾
People's Gas Co.	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	99½
Reading com	42½	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞
Rock Island	22¾	23⅛	22⅝	22¾
Rock Island pref.	62	....	....	62
Rep. pfd.	44½	....	....	44½
South. Ry.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅝
So. Ry. pfd.	81½	....	....	82
St. Paul	140⅞	141¼	140⅝	140⅝
South. Pacific	46¾	47⅛	46⅝	46¾
Texas Pacific	23	....	....	23
Ten. Cl. & Iron	37½	....	....	37
Union Pacific	78	78½	77⅞	77⅞
U. S. Steel	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11⅜
U. S. Steel pfd.	57¾	57¾	57⅛	57¼
Virginia Chemical	29½	....	....	29¾
Wabash com.	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18¼
Wabash pfd.	35⅞	36¼	35⅞	36
Wab. Deb. B's	62⅛	....	....	62¼
Wis. Central com.	18¾	....	....	18⅜

Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 16.—(Special market report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 25 cars; market lower. Hogs—Receipts, 75 cars; heavy grades strong, light 10@15c lower; Yorkers, $5.20@5.30; mixed medium and heavy, $5.50@5.60; pigs, $4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 40 cars; market steady at yesterday's quotations. Best calves, $7.50@8.25; fair to good, $6.00@7.00.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $4.90@5.75; poor to medium, $3.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.10; cows, $1.60@4.25; heifers, $2.25@4.75; canners, $1.60@2.50; bulls, $2.00@4.00; calves, $3.50@7.00.

Hogs—Receipts today, 30,000; estimated receipts tomorrow, 40,000; market strong on good, others slow; mixed and butchers, $5.00@5w.35; good to choice heavy, $3.25@5.45; rough heavy, $4.90@5.25; light, $4.60@5.10; bulk of sales, $4.95@G5.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market steady; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4.00@4.50; fair to choice mixed, $3.50@4.00; native lambs, $4.00@5.95.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 16.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs receipts, 10 loads; heavy, $5.45@5.50; mediums, $5.40@5.45; heavy yorkers, $5.30@5.40; light, $5.15@5.20; pigs, $4.80@4.90. Sheep, $3.60@4.85; lambs, $4.50@6.50.

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter, very firm; fancy Elgin creamery, one-pound prints, 27@28c; solid pack, 26@27c; dairy, 16@18c; packing stock, 11½@12c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 26@27c; solid pack, 25@26c.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 11½@12½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 35c per dozen; storage, 26@27c.

Cranberries—$2.50@3.25 per bushel.

Parsnips—Per bushel, 60c.

Beets—Per bushel, 65@75c.

Carrots—Per bushel, 40c.

Turnips—Per bushel, 40@50c.

Squash—Per lb., 1½c.

Cabbages—Holland Seed, 2c per lb.

Lettuce—Per lb. 12@13c.

Radishes—Pe. doz., hothouse, 25@30c.

Celery—30@40c per bun.

Onions—Green, 16@20c per dozen; home grown, per busrel, $1@1.25.

Spanish, $1.40@1.50 per crate; Bermudas, $2.75@3.00 per crate.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.25 to $2.40.

Potatoes—90c@$1.00 per bushel.

Sweet Potatoes—Virginia Sweets, per bbl., $1.75@2.00; fancy Jerseys, $3.75; choice Jerseys, $3.50.

Apples—Per bbl., $2.75@3.50, as to quality.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 8@9c; young chickens, 11@12c; turkeys, 14@15c; ducks, 11c; geese, 10c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 12@13c; young chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 11@12c.

Green hides, 6½c; bulls and No. 2, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9c; kip, 8c; No. 2, 7c.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 16.—Pork firm. Lard steady; prime western steam, $7.90.

Butter—Receipts, 9,520 pkgs.; market firm; extra fresh creamery, 26c; creamery, common to choice, 15@26½c; state dairy, 14@21c; held creamery, 14@22c.

Cheese—Receipts, 6,498 pkgs.; market steady; state full cream, fancy, small, colored, Sept., 12c.; late made, 10½c; small white, Sept., 12c; late made, 10½c; large, colored Sept., 12c; late made, 10½c; large white, Sept., 12c; late made, 10½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 6,140 pkgs.; market unsettled; state and Pennsylvania nearby, average to finest, 35c; state and Pennsylvania, seconds to firsts, 33@34c; western firsts, 34c.

Sugar—Raw steady, fair refining, 2 13-16; centrifugal 96 test, 3 11-32; molasses sugar, 2 9-16. Refined steady; crushed, 5.15; powdered, 54.5; granulated, 4.45.

Petroleum quiet; refined, all ports, $8.90@8.95.

Coffee nominal; No. 7 Rio, 7⅝.

Molasses firm; New Orleans, 31@37c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Butter—Firm. Creameries, 15@25½c; dairies, 13½@22c.

Eggs—Steady, 28½@30c.

Cheese—Steady. Daisies, 10½@10¾c; twins, 10@10½c; young Americas, 10¼c.

N. Y. Poultry

New York, Feb. 16.—Poultry—Alive firm; western chickens, 11½c; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 15c. Dressed quiet, unchanged.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 16.—Cotton futures opened firm; March, 12.70; May, 12.90, June, 12.92; July, 13.00; August, 12.55; September, 11.85; October, 11.02; November, 11.00; December, 10.95.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 7@15 points on covering and buying on the reaction theory encouraged by the relative firmness of Liverpool, smaller receipts and reports of a better spot demand at the lower level. The market was not active and there appeared to be little outside demand. There was also some selling attributed to southern bull interests and it was reported that the local bull leader was selling May and July on the call through brokers. Brokers representing New England mills and spot interests were fair buyers of the near months, however, and the market ruled fairly steady with prices about 15 to 20 points net higher. The new Orleans market was closed owing to the Mardi Gras fertival.

At midday the market was quiet and firm, net 30@38 points higher. Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 14.00; middling gulf, 14.25. Estimated receipts at the ports today 18,000 bales, against 27,422 last week and 33,176 last year. For the week 110,000 bales against 127,772 last week and 152,551 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were ———, against 9,405 last year, and at Houston 11,227 bales against 10,502 last year.

Wool.

Boston, Feb. 16.—This has been a quiet week in the wool market with a firm tone always in evidence. Dealers see nothing in conditions to warrant an advance in prices. Fleece wools are firm with buying moderate. The price for Ohio washed delaines holds firm at 35 cents, while for unwashed and unmerchantable Ohio delaines about 26@26½c is the price with unwashed clothing grades at 24 cents. Michigan delaine is quotable at about 12@33½c. For one quarter and three-eights blood unwashed wools the price is firm at 25 cents for Ohio and 25 for others. Half blood unwashed fleeces continue scarce and firm with Ohio at 25@25½ and Michigan 24@24½ cents.

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